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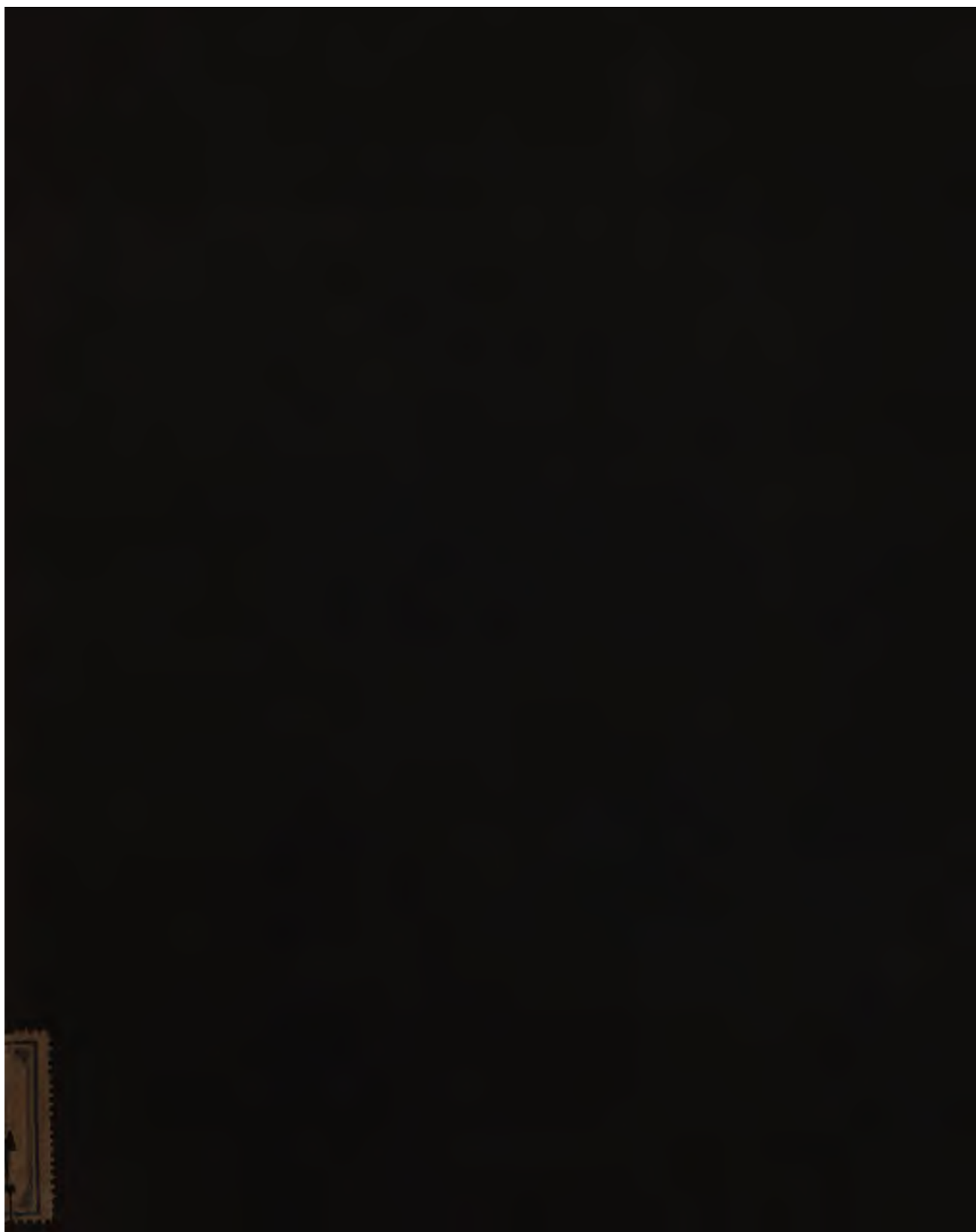
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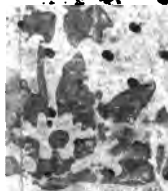
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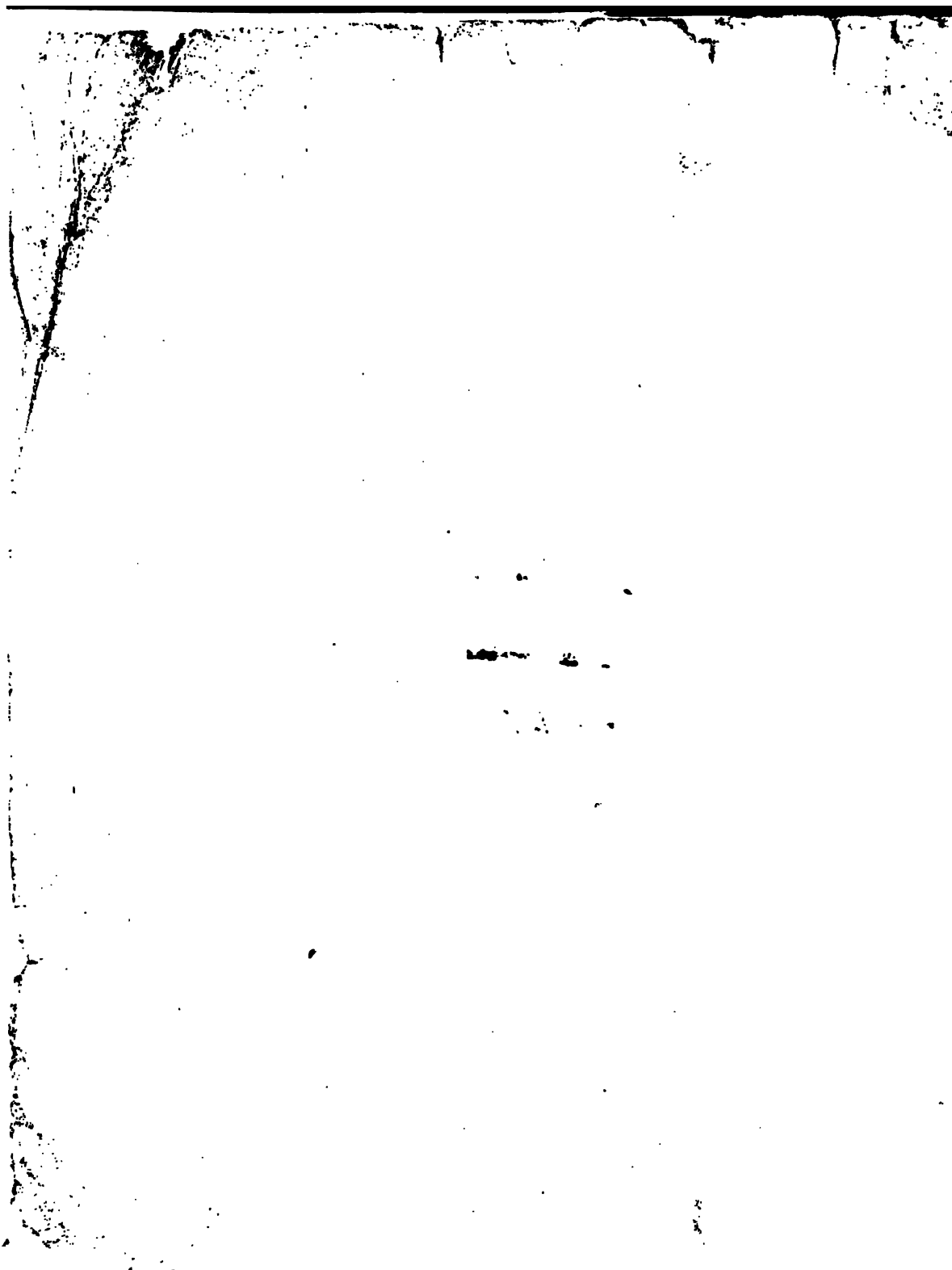


born
October
1883



Charlotte Bann
1821
London





HISTORY
OF THE
CAMPAIGN
IN
FLANDERS,
In the Year 1709.

CONTAINING
An exact Account of the most Material Trans-
actions.

INTERMIX'D
With several Original Letters, and some other
Private Occurrences taken from a Journal made on
the Spot.

Faithfully Collected by an Officer in the *English* Forces.

To which is added,
The Maps of *Tournay* and *Wions*, from the most
Correct Plans.

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John C. Collier, Esq.



T H E

INTRODUCTION.

THE Advantages obtained by the Allies in the Netherlands in the Year 1708. put the French into such a Consternation, that they did all that lay in their Power to dispose the Allies to hearken to a Treaty of Peace, and thereby to prevent an Irruption into their own Territories. The Overtures made by France seem'd so reasonable, that leave was given to some of the Ministers of that Court to repair to the Hague, where the Conferences were begun, and continued for some time; but how insincerely on the part of France, is so notorious, that 'tis unnecessary to Paraphrase thereon.

The Event sufficiently shew'd, that they had no other view, than by their specious and large Offers to some of the Allies, to sow Jealousies among the chief Members of the Grand Alliance, and to divide them from one another, which would obtain them such a Peace as they desired, viz. That the Crown of Spain might remain in the Possession of the Duke of Anjou.

But the Allies having too often experienc'd the Treachery and Insincerity of the French, insisted on the Preliminaries, without receding from the least Point, well considering that France was too dangerous a Neighbour to suffer her in being so nearly allied with Spain: That King on the other hand esteem'd Spain too charming a Bride, to part with her at so easie a Rate, and rather chose to sacrifice his own Territories and Subjects, than to disunite that Crown from him, and leave it to the quiet Possession of her lawful Sovereign and right Heir.

Where-

The I N T R O D U C T I O N.

Wherefore it was judged necessary to continue the War, and to use all possible Efforts to reduce an Enemy, whom so many Disgraces and repeated Defeats had not yet been able to humble so low, as to consent to Terms of Peace, that might secure the general Tranquility of all Europe, and restore a just Ballance of Power.

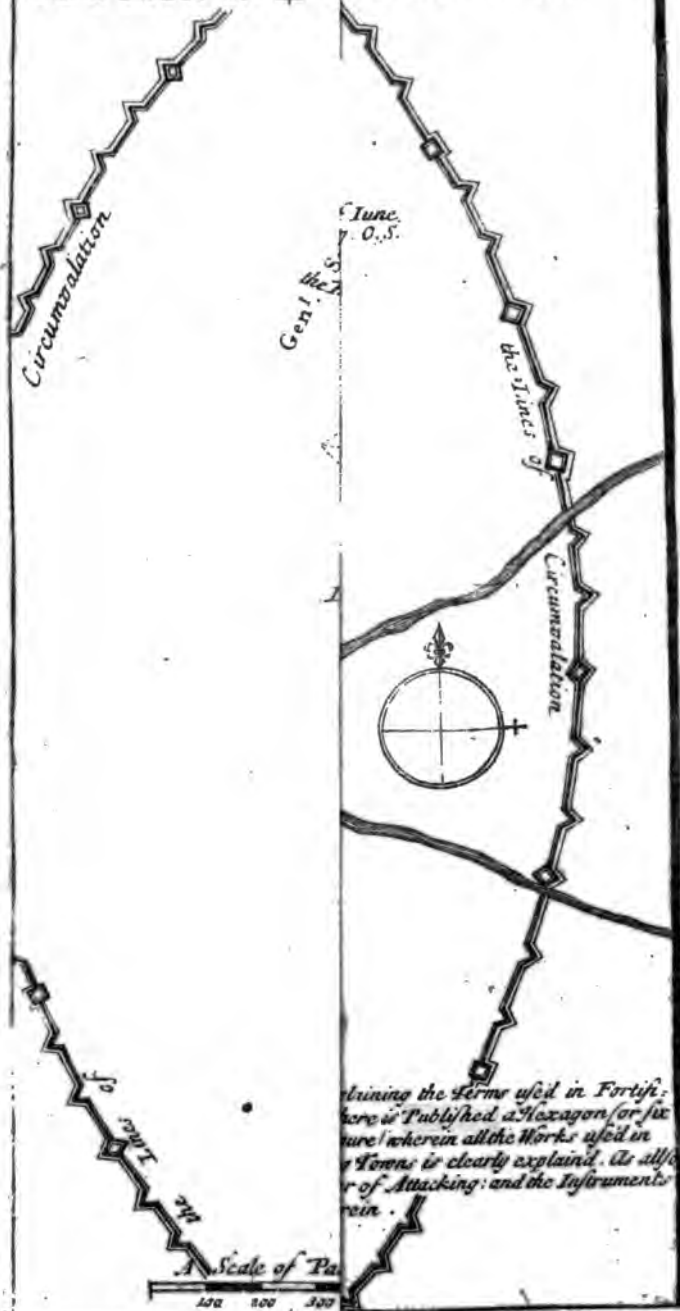
The necessary Dispositions for the opening of the Campaign were made on all sides, and a Project was concerted with the Elector of Hannover, who again was prevailed upon, to command an ill provided Army on the Rhine, to penetrate into France on that side. His Electoral Highness, after his arrival in the Imperial Army, detach'd the Count de Mercy towards the Black Forest, with Orders to pass the Rhine, and take Post between Hunninghen and Brisac, which was executed accordingly; whereby the Enemy were alarmed in such an extraordinary manner, that they detach'd the Count du Bourgh with a considerable Body to observe the Motions of Count Mercy, who attack'd the French, tho' superiour in number, without waiting for a further Reinforcement, but had the Misfortune to be defeated, which frustrated the Designs of the Elector of Hannover of penetrating into Franche Comte, and the Campaign concluded on that side.

The unhappy Differences between the Imperial Court and that of Savoy did not allow of any considerable Diversion on that side, nor was that Duke to be prevailed upon to take the Field in Person.

In Catalonia and Portugal nothing of Moment happened, so that the Scene of the great Actions of War appeared only in the Netherlands, where the consummate Wisdom and invincible Unanimity of the two greatest Generals of the Age surmounted all the Difficulties, that attended this Campaign, and crown'd their Endeavours with new Lawrels.

T H E

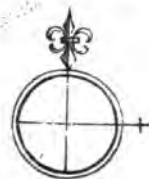
A PLAN OF THE LATE ARMY. 1704



AN EXACT since they took it in 1651.

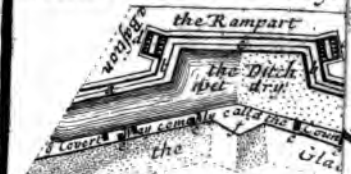
An Explanation of of the Fortifications about of City.

- a. Old wall of the City
- b. Bastions whereof
most are detatch'd
from the old wall.
- c. Ravelin
- d. Half moon
- e. Thornworks, which have
for their defence a
Ravelin and an oval
form'd thus call'd
a Tenaill in the Ditch.
- f. the Covert way.
- g. the Glacis.
- h. detatch'd Bastions
in the Champain



Hermitage

A Schem Explaining some common Terms used in Fortifi.



Explanation.

- a. the Face. } of the Fort
- b. the Flank. }
- c. the Curtain.
- d. Casemates, here they
are plac'd to flank
- e. Barriers in the C
- f. a Place of Arms
- g. the Salient Angles

the Fort

Johan. Senex sculpit

A Scale of 100 Paces
100 200 300 400

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
CAMPAIGN
IN
FLANDERS,
In the Year 1709.

THE *French* having been obliged at the close of the last Campaign to abandon their Conquests gain'd by Treachery, and to return to their own Territories; the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, who had taken all the necessary Precautions to preserve the Countries conquer'd from the Enemies, and dispos'd the Forces in such a manner, that a considerable Body of 'em might be drawn together in a very short time, to oppose the Designs of the Enemies in *Flanders*, quitted *Brussels* in *January* last, and repaired to the *Hague*, to concert with the States the Projects for
B the

The History of the Campaign

the next Campaign, and they being very sensible of the Vigilance of the *French*, to improve every opportunity that presented, it was judged necessary, that one of these two great Generals should continue in the *Netherlands* during the Winter, as well to watch the Motions of the Enemy, as also to be ready to assemble all the Confederate Troops in case of need; and my Lord Duke having Generously offer'd to reside at *Brussels* till the return of Prince *Eugene*, who set out from the *Hague* the 20th of *January* for *Vienna*, to give a Verbal Account of the last Campaign, to the Emperor, and to lay before him the Measures concerted with the States General for the ensuing Campaign, the Duke of *Marlborough*, to be nearer at Hand, repaired to *Brussels* on the 25th, where his Presence struck such a Terror into the *French*, that they were obliged to remain quiet in their Quarters, although they seem'd to have some Enterprize in view during the hard Frost. The *French* being thus disappointed, and their Designs frustrated, they began now to think of Peace, for which end, the *French* King endeavour'd to obtain Passports and leave for some of his Ministers to repair to *Holland*, and to make Overtures towards it. Passes being granted, the President *de Rouille* set out from *Paris* accordingly, and arrived at *Antwerp* in a few days after, from whence he repaired to *Mordyke*, where by Order of the States General, Messieurs *Buys* and *Vander Dussen* had a Conference with him, and received his Message, which being by these Gentlemen reported to the States had another Conference with him, wherein he offer'd the Preliminaries of a General Peace, which were in substance: That the Duke of *Anjou* shall renounce all his Claim and Pretensions to the *Spanish* Monarchy and all the Dominions thereof, except *Naples* and *Sicily*, which he shall keep to himself: That in regard to the Empire, the Treaty of *Ryswick* shall be restored; and that for a further security to the States, some of the Frontier Places in the *Netherlands* shall be yielded to *Spain*, the better to strengthen their Barrier; and lastly, That the Duke of *Savoy* shall be restored to the Dutchy of that Name, *Nice* and *Villa Franca*; and the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* to their former Estates and Dignities. The Deputies of the States demanded these Proposals made by Monsieur *Rouille* on the part of *France* in writing; but he pretending he had no Orders to do it, the Deputies promised him to report the Conferences to the States, and deliver him an

Answer

Answer with all convenient speed. In the mean time Prince *Eugene* having finished his Affairs at the Imperial Court and received full Power from the Emperor for all things relating to War and Peace, returned to *Brussels* the 27th of *March*, from whence he arrived at the *Hague* the 8th of *April*, being followed by the Duke of *Marlbrough* the next day. As soon as these Princes were arrived, they had a long Conference with the Pensionary and other Deputies of the States, in which the Proposals made by Monsieur *Rouille* were debated; but the same being not large enough, the Deputies of the States returned for Answer to the said Minister; *That his Overtures were not satisfactory without entering into any Particulars*; whereupon he dispatch'd an Express to *Versailles* for new Instructions, who returned from thence the 18th, and was followed by the Marquis de *Torci*, Secretary of State to the King of *France*, who immediately sent to the Pensionary, to notify his Arrival and to desire a Conference with him; but he was answer'd, *That the same could not be granted till the Sentiments of the Queen of Great Britain by the Duke of Marlborough were known*; who after the return of Prince *Eugene* from *Vienna*, went for *England*, and was hourly expected back. Whilst the Negotiations of Peace were at a stand, the Operations for the Campaign were carried on with all imaginable Vigour and Haste. Orders were given to all the Troops of the Allies, to prepare themselves to take the Field, and those of the States were to be review'd the 20th of *April*, and all those Captains that had not then their Companies compleat, were to be cashier'd. The States order'd likewise that all their Dragoons and 84 Battalions of their Foot should be in a readiness to march at an Hours warning; and to forward these Preparations the better, Prince *Eugene* left the *Hague* and repaired to *Brussels*, where he made the necessary Dispositions for the opening the Campaign, but being informed of the arrival of the Marquis de *Torci* at the *Hague*, he immediately returned thither and held a Conference with the Pensionary, wherein he had the satisfaction to receive new Assurances, that the States would upon no private Considerations whatsoever depart from the general Interest of the Grand Alliance. The Duke of *Marlbrough*, with the Lord *Townsend*, who went to *Holland* with his Grace as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, after having weather'd

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ther'd a Storm, landed at the *Brill* the 17th of *May* at Night, and the next Day in the Morning arrived at the *Hague*, and immediately sent his Secretary to notify his Arrival to the President of the States and the great Pensionary. The same day the Marquis *de Torci* came to my Lord Duke, and was about Two Hours with him, and the Lord *Townsend*. The 19th, Monsieur *de Torci* paid another Visit to his Grace, and both together went to Prince *Eugene's* Apartment, where they staid some time, and the same Night had a Conference at the Great Pensionary's. Affairs were thus transacted at the *Hague*, when a Letter from the Baron *de Welderen*, Governor of *Menin*, dated the 1st of *May*, was delivered to the States, importing, that the Enemies had detach'd out of their Neighbouring Garrisons above 12000 Men, Horse and Foot, which were arrived at *Tournay*, and that they gave out, that they were to be joyn'd that Day by part of the Troops of the Household, and the Marischal *de Villars*, upon whose arrival they were to march, but upon what Expedition, was not known.

Howsoever, a great Convoy being order'd from *Ghent* to *Lille*, to supply the want of that Garrison, we were of Opinion, that they intended to surprize the said Convoy, the rather because they had Garrison'd the Castles of *Templeuve*, *Toufflers*, *Leers* and *Wafke*, and were fortifying *Lanoy*; whereupon Orders were given to strengthen our Convoys, and to have a watchful Eye upon the Motions of the Enemy, which Precaution had so good an effect, that they did not think fit to attack us, but returned to their respective Garrisons, and gave liberty to our Convoys to go safe to *Lille*. During these Precautions and Preparations of War in *Flanders*, the Negotiations of Peace were carry'd on at the *Hague* with all imaginable Application; and as the Allies were of Opinion, that the French King would not have sent one of his chief Ministers to the *Hague*, to enter upon a Treaty, and to agree about the Preliminary Articles towards a General Peace, if he was not really in earnest, and sincere in the Matter, all possible dispatch was made to draw up the Demands of the Allies, whereupon the Peace should be grounded, that in case the Negotiations should prove fruitless, we might lose no opportunity of improving the Advantages obtained over the French the last Campaign; to which end the Field Deputies of the States set out from the *Hague* in the beginning of *May* for *Flanders*, to review the
Troops.

In Flanders, in the Year 1709.

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Troops in the Service of their High Mightinesses. They were so well pleased with the Condition they found them in, that they signify'd to the States, that no Troops in the World ever made a finer Appearance. Major General *Cadogan* on the part of *Great Britain*, and by Order of the Duke of *Marlborough*, repaired likewise to *Brussels*, and from thence to *Ghent*, to give the necessary Directions for the March of the *British* Troops in Garrison there, whilst the rest of the Forces that were to serve in *Flanders* this Campaign, were on a full March to their respective Cantonments; so that nothing was neglected on our side to enter upon Action as soon as the Forces were assembled. Notwithstanding all these Preparations for a vigorous Campaign, the Negotiations were carried on at the *Hague* between the Ministers of the Allies and those of *France*; and the Condescensions the latter made to most of the Articles drawn up on the part of the Allies, confirmed the general Opinion, that the *French* King was really in earnest: But the Event shewed plain, that the Saying of the Duke of *Marlborough*, that no Peace would be concluded otherwise then at the head of an Army of 15,000 Men in *France*, proved not altogether groundless. But not to exceed the Bounds of my Intention, and to hasten to the Camp, I shall only add, That the Preliminary Articles were sign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, *Great Britain*, and the States General, and delivered to the *French* Ministers, who pretending, that some of the said Articles were too hard Pills for their Master to swallow, they refused to sign them, although Monsieur *de Torci* had declared before, that he was perfectly instructed of the King his Master's Secret Mind; That Minister left the *Hague* the latter end of May in his return to *Paris*, and promised to Prince *Eugene* to send back an Answer by the 4th of *June*, which he did accordingly, intimating thereby, That the King his Master having examined the Project of Peace concluded at the *Hague*, found it impossible to accept it, wherefore he had sent Orders to the President *Rouille* to notify the same to the Potentates engaged in this War. *France* being us'd to Tricks of this Nature, we ought not to be surprized at all at this Proceeding, which sufficiently shews, that the Enemies had no other aim in those specious Negotiations, than to divide the Allies, and retard their Preparations; but that neither of these two Endeavours had their designed Effect, the Reader will be convinc'd by the following Relation of the Operations of this Campaign.

The History of the Campaign

Campaign, which being so nearly concerned with the Conferences at the *Hague*, we could do no less than to premise a short account of them before we enter'd the Field.

The Field Deputies having review'd the Forces of the States, as we have already hinted, and given Orders for their March, the Count *de Tilly*, General of the said Forces arrived with those from the *Maeze* on the 25th of *May* at *Diegon* near *Brussels*, from whence they march'd the next day to incamp along the *Dender*, and the Cavalry put their Horses a Grazing along the River. The other Troops of the States form'd another Camp along the *Scheld*, and the Imperialists, *Prussians* and *Wirtemberghers* march'd to joyn them. Prince *Eugene* arrived at *Brussels* the 1st of *June*, and on the 4th issued the necessary Orders for assembling the Troops of the Allies, to form the Grand Army with all possible speed between *Menin* and *Oudenarde*, except a Flying Camp of 12 Batallions and as many Squadrons, which was ordered to continue about *Alost*, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Murray* and Major General *Chanclos*, to cover *Brussels* and *Brabant*, and observe a small Body of the Enemies Troops, which they were assembling near *Charleroy*.

We received Advice at the same time from the Frontiers, that the Enemies Troops were on their March from all Quarters to the Army, which the *Mareschal de Villars*, who was appointed Commander in Chief by the King of *France*, and who was to retrieve the ancient Glory of the *French Nation*, was forming in the Plain of *Lens*; that the Troops of the Household were arrived there; that the weakest Regiments were left in the Garrisons; that their Infantry were better recruited than last Year, the great Dearth and want of Provisions having forced the poor labouring People of *France* to lift into the Service to find a Maintenance; and lastly, that their Cavalry was well remounted.

Our Army having formed a Camp at *Swynaerde* near *Ghent*, under the Command of General *Fagel*, the Duke of *Marborough* and Prince *Eugene* set out the 12th of *June* for *Ghent*, attended by 200 Horses; and being informed that a Party of the Enemy had placed themselves in Ambush in the Wood of *Likerque* with a design to fall upon them, they dispatch'd an Express to *Alost* for some Detachments to advance from thence along the Causey, and the Enemy having notice of this Motion, retired; so that those two Princes got to *Ghent* without any

In Flanders, in the Year 1709.

any Molestation by the Way; and being arrived there, they held a great Council of War, wherein all the General Officers, who had a right to assist were present. Orders were thereupon sent to all the Forces incamp'd thereabouts to march towards *Courtray* and *Menin*, as did also the Troops incamp'd at *Nevelle*, where the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, who was come to *Flanders*, to Command the Forces of his Father the King of *Prussia* in the Service of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, had his Head Quarters.

Things being thus dispos'd, and the Troops design'd for this Campaign, consisting of about 120000 Men, being arrived near *Menin*, and having form'd the Army the 21st near that Place, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* left *Ghent* that day, put themselves at the Head of them, and march'd the 22^d towards *Lille*, encamping that Day between *Linselle*, *Turcoin* and *Rabais*. The 23^d, the Right Wing under Prince *Eugene* pass'd the Lower *Deule*, as did at the same time the Left under the Duke of *Marlborough* the *Mark*, and the whole Army incamped in the Plain of *Lille* on both sides the Upper *Deule*; the Duke of *Marlborough* taking his Quarters in the Abby of *Loor*; Prince *Eugene* his in the Castle of *Lempre*, and Count *Tilly* his in *Renzain*. Orders were thereupon sent to our Field Artillery which was left at *Menin* to come and join us in this Camp, and an Express was dispatch'd at the same time to Lieutenant General *Dompere*, who was left with a Flying Camp near *Alost* to do the like. The 24th, upon the Advice we received from *Arras* that Day, that the Marechal de *Villars* had positive Orders to venture a Battle, the Quarier-Masters General went out with 1200 Horse to view the Ground between our Army, that of the Enemy, and the situation of their Camp, and at their return reported, that they were strongly posted between *Pont-a-Vendin*, *Cambrain* and *Beauverain*, and that they were perfecting their Intrenchments with all possible application. Their Left and Right were covered by Morasses, which could not be pass'd without great Hazzard by reason of the continual Rains, we have had for several days past, and their Front was defended by some Villages, which they had fortify'd. The 25th, Lieutenant General *Dopst* was sent out with another Detachment, as was also Major General *Cadogan*, to take a narrow view of the Camp of the Enemies and the Avenues thereto, and upon their return and report, a Council of War was

The History of the Campaign

was held the 26th, to take proper Measures for attacking the Enemy; but upon due Consideration, our Generals did not think fit to go upon that Enterprize, as well by Reason of the advantageous Situation of their Camp, as the difficulty of the Ground between them and us, and resolved to besiege *Tournay*. This Resolution was kept so private, that when we decamped from the Banks of the *Deule* without beat of Drum or sound of Trumpet, our Baggage being sent away to *Lille*, the whole Army thought we were marching to attack the Enemy, and were surprised, when on a sudden they turned to the Left, and arrived this Morning before *Tournay*, which was few Hours after invested, in such a manner, that the Enemy could not have any Notice of our Design, and therefore no time to put any Reinforcements therein. The Garrison, according to the best accounts we have received, consists of 12 weak Battalions and 5 Regiments of Dragoons, some Battalions and Squadrons having march'd out before to reinforce the *French Army* at *Lens*.

In our March towards *Tournay*, a General of Infantry with a Lieutenant General of Horse and another of Foot, having under them 30 Squadrons and 12 Battalions of the Duke of *Marlborough's Army* were order'd to advance before, and endeavour to possess themselves of *St. Amand* and *Mortagne*. It had rained all Day long, which made the Roads very bad, and render'd our March very toilsome and difficult, we march'd all Night, during which we had but little Rain. Having thus invested *Tournay*, the Line of Circumvallation was begun on this side of the *Scheld*; but because Prince *Eugene's Troops* could not come up till late in the Afternoon to their Ground, the Circumvallation was to be again view'd the next Day, to see whether it be necessary to make any alteration. Lieutenant General *Dompere*, who was left with a Body of Troops at *Alost*, and who did not joyn us in our former Camp near *Lille*, as I did observe before, had fresh Orders sent him to advance on the other side of the *Scheld* up to *Tournay*, so as to arrive here to day; which he did accordingly. Whereupon Lieutenant General *Lumley* with 30 Squadrons and 10 Battalions of the Duke of *Marlborough's Army*, was ordered to pass over the *Scheld* at *Anthoine*, and in case that Bridge was broke down, to lay another with Pontons, which he carried with him, to joyn Lieutenant General *Dompere*, and to consult with

In Flanders, in the Year 1709.

9

with him how to make the Line of Circumvallation on that side.

The heavy Artillery and Stores, which were brought under the Guard of the *Palatine Foot* and 1000 *Imperial Horse* up the *Lys* to *Courtray* and *Menin*, and were commanded to stop there till further Order, were directed to be sent back to *Ghent*, and thence to be brought up the *Scheld* hither under the same Guard. The same Day we received Advice, that the Enemies who had 200 Men in *St. Amand*, retired upon the approach of our Troops to *Valenciennes*, so that our Detachment took Post therein without any opposition. Monsieur de *Surville*, Governor of *Tournay*, sent out a Party of Men to fetch in the large Cattle out of the Neighbourhood, but that Party was cut off by our Men, and made Prisoners, except 9 or 10 Dragoons and 4 Officers, who escaped, and passing through *Peruwels* about Noon, retired to *Conde*. The said Cattle to the number of above 700 Heads were by Order of our Generals restored to the Peasants. The same day Monsieur *Damoiseau*, one of the Enemy's chief Engineers coming from *Conde* with a Passport as Secretary of Provisions, with a design to throw himself into *Tournay*, was seized.

The 28th, The Line of Circumvallation on both sides of the River was perfecting, and all Precaution taken, that the Enemy might not be able to throw any Succours into the Place. The Detachment, which under the Prince of *Orange* was sent to *St. Amand* and *Mortagne*, had taken Post therein, and left Garrisons in them, came back to the Camp. The Enemy having open'd their Sluices at *Valenciennes* and *Conde*, such a Flood of Water came down, that our Communication with the Troops on the other side of the River was cut off; but Orders being given for Bridges to be laid over Morasses and Inundations, they was ready that Night, whereby our Communication was open'd again. The 29th we had intelligence, that the Enemy designed to throw a Reinforcement the following Night into the Place; and 7 or 800 Horse, from *Mons* and *Conde* advanced to *Timogis*, hoping to get into the Town by the great Road that leads from *Oudenarde* to it; but 6 Squadrons and 6 Battalions under the Command of Major General *Kepel* being sent over to the *Hainault* side of the *Scheld*, to reinforce the Posts on that side, and secure some Intervals and Passages, the Enemy found themselves obliged to retire without being a-

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The History of the Campaign

ble to accomplish their Design. The 30th nothing Material happen'd, except that in the Night, a Party of the Enemies Soldiers of greater strength than the former, hover'd about our Camp, endeavouring to throw themselves into the Town, but their Intention was frustrated by the great Care of our Generals and Vigilance of our Troops.

The 2d of *July*, Monsieur *de Villemaure* a French Brigadier, and a Captain of his Regiment, both in the Habits of Peasants, were taken in our Camp, as they came to observe in what part it might be most practicable to try, to Convoy a Reinforcement into the Place, and they were to have gone back, to make their Report to the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, who was sent by Monsieur *de Villars* with 12 Squadrons of Dragoons toward *Valenciennes*. The 3d, all the Troops appointed for the Siege took their Posts round the Town, from *Cercq* above the Town to the Castle of *Constantine* below it, at both which Places, Bridges of Communication were laid over the *Scheldt*. Every thing being thus prepared for the Siege; the Disposition for the Attacks of the City and Cittadel was made in the following manner:

There shall be 3 Attacks; one against the Cittadel, and one on each side of the River against the Town; of which the Principal shall be Commanded by General *Lottum*, against the Cittadel on the side of the Gate of *Valenciennes*; the second by General *Fagel*, against the Gate of *Marville*, and the third by General *Schuylenburgh* against the Horn-work of the Gate of the Seven Fountains.

Sixty Batallions were appointed for Service in the
Trenches, viz.

3 Imperialists,	23 Dutch,
7 English,	5 Hannoverians,
3 Danes,	3 Palatines,
7 Prussians,	4 Hessians,
3 Saxons,	4 Wirtemberghers:

And 60 Squadrons of the Troops of the several Nations likewise were to attend the usual Services of Horse in a Siege.

The

The General Officers at General *Lottum's* Attack were,

M. Withers, Fing and Heyden, Lieutenants General. Sir *Richard Temple*, *M. Denboff and Vegelin*, Majors General.

At General *Fagel's* Attack.

M. Dedem, Oxenstiern and Spaar, Lieutenants General. *M. Hamilton, Wassenauer and Keppel*, Majors General.

At General *Schuylenburgh's* Attack

The Duke of *Argyle*, *M. Wackerbaert and Weck*, Lieutenants-General. *M. Hondorff, Dalbergue and Nassau Woudenbourgh*, Majors-General.

There were also to be four Brigadiers at each Attack, to be taken as they rise in Seniority; of the *English*, *M. Primrose and Sabin*. Each General to chuse the Major of the Trenches at his own Attack.

But least any false Step should be made in the said Attacks, as also to prevent any Disorders that might obstruct or retard the Siege, the following Regulations were published, to be observed by the Generals and Officers, commanding under them, which being different from those observed at the Siege of *Lille*, by reason of Three distinct Attacks, commanded by Three different Generals, we shall for the better satisfaction of our Readers, insert them here verbatim: They are as follows,

I. Of the 60 Batallions, 10 shall enter the Trenches; out of which 10, and also the 10 that are to mount next, no Detachment shall be made. But as for the other 40 Batallions, from 50 to 100 Men of each Batallion shall be commanded out to Work.

II. The Generals and General Officers shall keep at their respective Attacks. But the Batallions shall relieve and roll from one Attack to another. At each Attack a Lieutenant-General, a Major General and a Brigadier shall be in the Trenches every Night.

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At the Cittadel, 4 Batallions are to be employed in the Trenches, and 6 Batallions at the other 2 Attacks, with the Workmen necessary. The Batallions are to relieve according to the following Scheme.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Day and Night.
Imperialists ———	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
English ———	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
Danes ———	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Prussians ———	1	1	1	1	2	1	7
Saxons ———	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Dutch ———	2	4	3	3	6	5	23
Hannoverians ———	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Palatines ———	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Hessians ———	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
Wirtemberghers ———	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	10	10	10	10	10	10	60 Batt.

Of the *English* Regiments, those of *Temple, Evans, Meredith, Pendegrast, Orkney* and *Argyle* are appointed for the Siege.

III. The Trenches shall ordinarily be reliev'd at Four in the Afternoon, to the end, that the General Officers who relieve, may have Day enough to view the Works made, and to examine what is to be done in the Night, while they are there.

IV. In extraordinary Attacks and Case, the Grenadiers and detach'd Men out of all the 60 Batallions shall be employed.

V. If there be necessity to place a Reserve of some Batallions at the Entrance of the Trenches, they shall be such Batallions as have been 24 Hours out of the Trenches.

VI. According to the situation of the Ground, Reserves of Cavalry shall be posted behind the Epaulements at the Entrance of the Trenches, either on the Right or Left, or on both sides, as the General of the Attack shall judge convenient for Security and Service.

VII. The

VII. The 3 Majors of the Trenches shall be charged with all that is necessary for the Trenches, and shall take care, that the General Officers, who enter the Trenches, may find every thing ready for carrying on the Works, as they shall be mark'd out by the Directors of the Approaches, or the Engineers.

VIII. The Directors of the Approaches shall every Morning draw up a List of what they shall want in the Evening; and shall give it to the Majors of the Trenches timely, before the Trenches are relieved, that there may be time to get all ready, and at hand.

IX. The Fascines and Gabions shall be brought to the Entrance of the Trenches by the Commissary of the Fascines; who for this Service is to be furnished with at least 100 Waggon, that the Horses and Carriages may be relieved.

X. The carrying the Fascines to the Head of the Trenches shall be perform'd by the Workmen of the Trenches.

XI. The Colonel and Officers of the Artillery shall be charged with making the Batteries, after they are informed by the Generals and Directors of the Approaches what Works are to be attacked, whether for ruining the Enemies Defences, or battering in Breaches.

XII. The Miners are to be well instructed in what manner to carry on their Works, to examine with their Spits the Ground as they go on, and to be provided with Materials for supporting the Ground over them, where that is requisite.

XIII. The Workmen at each Attack shall be commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a Major, a Captain, a Lieutenant, an Ensign, four Serjeants and 150 Men.

XIV. The Majors-General that are to relieve the Trenches, shall, with the Majors of the Regiments, go in the Morning into

into the Trenches, to examine and inform themselves what Condition and Progress things are in.

XV. The Directors and Engineers belonging to the Trenches shall be there likewise in the Morning when the Generals are there, to inform them of their Designs, that the Generals may the better make the Dispositions for advancing the Works, and for the Security of the Trenches.

The 4th, the Line of Circumvallation was begun on this side the *Scheld*. Three Deserters came over to us and reported, that they run away in the Night from among a number of Grenadiers, who had lurked in a Neighbouring Thicket, with a design to get into the Town, but were retired without attempting it. The same Day Advice was brought, that a Detachment of 10000 of the Enemies Army, was marched towards *Warneton*, whereupon Lieutenant-General *Wilks* was detach'd thither with 2500 Grenadiers and 30 Squadrons; but before he could arrive to support that Place, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major and about 700 Men in it, had yielded themselves Prisoners to the Enemy; who with another Detachment attacked likewise *Comines* and *Fort Rouge*, but our Men defended those Places, till a Detachment from our Army came to their Relief.

The *French* who are always us'd to magnifie their Actions, partly to keep up the drooping Spirits of their Nation, and partly to perswade the World, that all their Enterprizes are Heroical, did not stick to publish the following Account of the taking of *Warneton*.

' The 3d instant at Night, say they, the Marechal *de Villars* detach'd the Count *d' Artagnan*, Lieutenant-General, and the Marquises *de Conflans* and *de Vieux-Pont*, Majors-General, with 16 Batallions, 4 Squadrons of Horse and 9 of Dragoons, to attack 1600 Men, which the Enemy had put into *Warneton* on the *Lis*, there to fortify themselves, and cover their Frontiers on that side. At the same time he sent Orders to *Ipres* for 2000 Men with 6 Pieces of Cannon, to repair to *Messine* within a League of *Warneton* at a certain Hour; which was punctually executed by the Chevalier *de Peffeux* Major-General. The Count *d' Artagnan* having joyn'd him the 4th, came at Nine in the Morning before *Warneton*. He caused the Cannon

to fire some Shot, which having made a Breach, the Place was carried without any more loss than of 2 Soldiers, and Brigadier *Buisson* a *Swiss* was wounded. Several of the Enemy were kill'd, 800 surrender'd at Discretion, with a Brigadier, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel and 25 Captains or other Officers, 30 or 60 Officers or Soldiers got into a large Boat to escape, and refusing to turn back, they were fired at, and were kill'd and drowned, except 4 who got away. In *Warneton* were found a good quantity of Corn, and a great number of Palisadoes, which will be sent up the *Eis* to *St. Venant*. Thus far the Relation of the *French* of that great Action; but how notoriously they impose upon the World, yea even upon their own Nation, is manifest, they killed several of our Men in the Attack, but are ignorant at the same time of their number; and if the Garrison had consisted of 1600 Men, provided with all necessaries, as they wou'd fain insinuate, 'tis very probable, that our Men would have made a better Resistance, till the arrival of a Reinforcement to support them, as being never used to yield at so easie a Rate. The Brigadier and Colonel that were taken in the Place were perhaps of their own making, seeing that the Garrison was commanded only by a Lieutenant-Colonel. But to return to the Siege.

The 5th nothing happened worth our Notice, save that the Lines of Circumvallation were carried on with all due application, and were perfected the 6th. The 7th in the Night the Trenches were opened with very inconsiderable loss. About 40 or 50 Men were killed or wounded at the Attack of General *Fagel*, because the Ground proved Stony on that side; at the other 2 Attacks not above 10 or 12 Men were killed. At the Attack of General *Lottum* and General *Fagel* the Trenches were carried on within 300 Paces of the Counterscarp, and at that of General *Schuylenburgh* within 150 Paces of the Counterscarp. Two Nights before, the Director and Engineer General *de Rocque* happened to fall and broke his Leg. It was discoursed, that if necessary Dispositions had been made, instead of breaking Ground at a distance, the Cover'd Way at General *Schuylenburgh's* Attack might have been carry'd; there being hardly any of the Garrison in that Part; and one of our Engineers went quite up to the Palisadoes, without being observed by any Person from the Place. The Enemy made a Forage towards *Orchies* that Day, whereby a great number of their Men

Men took an opportunity to desert; and reported, that their Army was in great want of Provisions, their Troops being obliged to subsist on a short Allowance of Bread made of Oats. They added, that 'twas very probable, that when the *Mareschal de Villars* should move out of his Intrenchments, no small part of his Troops would desert from him. The Garrison of *Tournay* was commanded by the *Marquis de Surville*, Lieutenant-General, who was wounded in the Siege of *Lille*, and *Monsieur Megrigni*, who as first Engineer, had the Direction of the Fortifications of the Cittadel, was Governor of it. The chief strength of the Fortifications of that Place consists in the great number of Mines made under them; so that notwithstanding 160 Pieces of Artillery (of which above 100 were Twenty-four Pounders) and 60 Mortars, that were to be employed on our Batteries, there was great occasion for Sapping; for which Service, Miners had been sent hither from *Lille*, and others ordered from *Mastricht*, and with them *Monsieur du Mee* the Engineer, who was Director of one of the Attacks against the Town of *Lille*.

On the 8th the Trenches were advanc'd within 100 Paces of the Counterescarp. Some Peasants who were amongst the Pioneers, and had been formerly employed in making the Mines under the Cittadel, did offer to discover them to our Engineers; and some said our Generals had a Plan communicated to them, which shew'd distinctly where every Mine lay. If this was so, it would save us much Time and Blood. The same Day we had Intelligence, that the *Chevalier de Luxembourg* with a Detachment from the *Mareschal de Villars's* Army was encamped at *Crepin* near *St. Ghislain*, where he expected to be joyned by the Troops which were coming from *Alsace*, in order afterwards to attempt to make some Diversion in *Brabant*: But to prevent any Surprise, 'twas thought necessary to lay under Water, by means of the Sluices, the Avenues to the *Anderlecht* Gate of *Brussels*, and other proper Measures were taken to frustrate any Design the Enemy might form on that side. The 9th, 10th and 11th nothing material happened, by reason of the great Rains we had for several days, which however did not hinder us from erecting our Batteries with all the speed the bad Weather would permit, and although the violent Rains retarded our Approaches, yet they proved of a great Advantage to us another way, in swelling

ling the *Scheld*; so that notwithstanding the Enemy had kept the Sluices shut at *Valenciennes*, *Conde* and *Bouchain*, there was Water enough to bring up all the Artillery and Stores to the Camp; by which much Time, Expence and Toil, which otherwise it must necessarily have cost us to bring all Necessaries for the Siege by Land Carriage, were saved. The 10th, the Besieged made a Salley with 500 Men; but the *Spanish* Soldiers who had the Van of the Party, crying out as they approached our Men, that they were Deserters, the rest ran back into the Place. The 12th at Night they made another Salley by the *Valenciennes Gate*; but General *Lottum* had establish'd such good Order at his Attack on that side, that they were presently driven in again with the loss of 17 Men killed. The same day in the Afternoon, Prince *Eugene* view'd all the Attacks, and order'd some Alteration at that of General *Fagel*. The 13th, we began at the Attack of Count *Lottum* to fire from 2 Batteries of 12 Pieces of Cannon each, with so much success, that we soon dismounted the Guns of the Enemy on that side, and beat down a Windmill from which they much annoyed our Men in the Trenches. We begun at the same Attack to fire from another Battery to break open the Sluices, as did the Batteries at the Attack of General *Fagel*, and those at the Attack of General *Schuylenburgh*. The Enemy made a great Fire upon us, but upon an exact enquiry, 'twas found that we did not lose above 30 Men a day. We advanced within 10 Paces of the Counterscarp at the Attack of General *Fagel*, but the Left of the Attack of Count *Lottum* being against the Counterscarp of the Cittadel, which, as well as the *Glacis*, is countermin'd, we were obliged to proceed with the utmost caution by the way of the Sap, in order to discover their Mines. We received Advice from the Enemies Camp under the *Mareschal de Villars*, that 30000 Men of his Army had made a motion towards *Doway*, whilst 8000 moved towards *Estaires*; which made us believe, that they had a design to relieve *Tournay*; wherefore Orders were given in our Camp to be ready to receive them, but in the Evening News was brought that those Detachments having contented themselves with the taking a Tour round their Intrenchments, were returned to their former Posts. Notwithstanding the violent Rains we had the 14th and 15th, the Siege went on apace, and the 15th we drew up a Line of Communication of 200 Paces at the At-

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tack of Count *Lottum* from the Parallel to the *Scheld*, and perfected a Battery of 22 Pieces of Cannon. The Enemies having cast up a second Intrenchment or Line, the better to cover their Sluices and the Wall of the Town, Count *Lottum* caused the same to be attacked the 15th at Night, and a Lieutenant with 20 Men having leap'd into the same, the Enemies abandon'd that Work and retired, except 2 Soldiers who took that opportunity to desert. We had no Men killed in that Action, and only a Grenadier wounded. We cast up immediately a Line of 150 Paces parallel to that which we had taken, and made a Lodgment thereon. Twenty two Pieces of Cannon and 4 Mortars were mounted in the Night on the Battery aforesaid, which began the 16th to batter the Wall that made the Communication between the Town and Cittadel. The same day we took the other Intrenchment before the said Wall, without any opposition, and began to raise another Battery against that Wall, which is the only defence of the Town on that side. We likewise made a Lodgment on the 15th at the Attack of General *Schaylemburgh* on the Salient Angle of the Hornwork on the left of the Attack, and carried on our Trenches along the Flank, making on the Right a Lodgment on the Salient Angle of the Ravelin. We began at the same time to prepare a Battery against the lower part of the Wall, the others being insufficient to have any Effect. The Approaches were carried on with no less success at the Attack of General *Fagel*, for after having batter'd with a great deal of Fury the 15th and 16th, the Ravelin between the Gate of *Marvis* and the Upper *Scheld*, and made a Breach wide enough to be mounted: We lodged our selves in the Night between the 16th and 17th by means of the Sap, on both sides of the Salient Angle of the said Work. The same Night we drew up a Parallel of 80 Paces at the Attack of Count *Lottum* from the Foot of the Hill to the Water, and cast up a Line of Communication of 130 Paces. We perfected those Works the 17th at Night, and augmented the Battery to make a Breach, 19 28 Pieces of Cannon. Our Engineers took a view of another Line before the Counterscarp, in order to Attack it the 18th, which was done accordingly, and we had on this occasion an Engineer kill'd, and 12 Soldiers kill'd or wounded. We lodged our selves at the Attack of General *Fagel* all along the Pallisadoes, with the loss of 40 or 50 Men killed or wounded. One
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of our Bombs set on fire in the Night the Cazernes in the Citadel, and they could not put it out till next Morning. The French, as we were informed, had marked out a Line from Doway to Conde, and summoned Pioneers to work on the same. The Marechal de Villars had separated his Cavalry into several Bodies, which were incamped between Doway and Valenciennes, which last Place they fortify'd with all imaginable Application.

On the 18th at Night we cast up a Parallel Line of 80 Paces at the Attack of Count *Lottum* towards the Gate of Valenciennes, and we had but 1 Man kill'd and 18 wounded. The Miners continued Sapping in 9 different Places to discover the Enemies Mines. The 19th we continued our Approaches, and Intended in the Night to carry them as far as the Gate of Valenciennes; but as we came out of the Parallel, we found our selves on the Wall of the old Counterscarp, which could not be pierc'd through till the 20th in the Morning. We extended our Parallel on the left above 70 Paces, and the Sap was continued in 10 several Places, during which time we made a terrible Fire from the great Battery to enlarge the Breach. In the Night between the 20th and 21st, we endeavour'd to make our selves Masters of the Work which is before the Gate of Valenciennes; but the Besieged made a Sally to prevent it, and put at first our Workmen into disorder, but were soon repulsed. We had thereby an Engineer called *Cavailler* killed, and 2 others wounded, with about 100 Soldiers and Workmen killed and wounded. This Sally having interrupted our Design, we contented our selves to extend our Line to 60 Paces of the Gate aforesaid. Last Night we advanced our Sapping towards the same 26 Paces, being not able to proceed further by reason of 3 Sallies the Besieged made one after another, wherein they put our Workmen into disorder, notwithstanding the care that was taken to cover them. They attacked us with a great deal of Bravery, but were vigorously repulsed with the loss of several Men. We had on our side 2 Subaltern Officers and 10 private Men kill'd, and 1 Lieutenant-Collonel, 1 Captain, 5 Subalterns, and 41 private Men wounded.

Having related the most material Actions that have happened at the Attack of Count *Lottum* since the 18th instant, I shall proceed now to the other Attacks; and first to that of

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General *Fagel*. The Ditch of the Place on that side being a Branch of the *Scheld*, and therefore not easily to be passed, and the Ground very difficult; by reason of the Stones; our Generals did not intend to carry on that Attack any farther than it might be serviceable to favour the Success of that of Count *Lottum*. We did nevertheless perfect our Works on that side, and on the 19th in the Night extended our Lodgments from the Angle of the Counterscarp of the Ravelin to the first Place of Arms on the left of the said Ravelin. We drew up a Line from the Glacis of the Counterscarp to the first Parallel, being designed to cover a Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon, which were to fire to enlarge the Breach at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, and into the Cover'd Way on the same side from the *Scheld* to the Cittadel, which would very much facilitate the Success of that Attack. Last Night we made our selves Masters of the whole Counterscarp at the Attack of General *Fagel*, and the Battery aforementioned being ready, we fired into the Cover'd Way of the Enemies on the other side of the *Scheld*, before the Attack of Count *Lottum*, with so much success, that 'twas thought impossible for the Besieged to maintain themselves therein. We continued to enlarge our Breach. The Attack of General *Schaylemburgh* advanced at the same time very much. Besides the two Batteries we had erected there the 18th on the Counterscarp, we prepared another, which began to fire the 21st with so good an Effect, that the Breaches in the Hornwork, the Ravelin and the Wall of the Town were in a condition to be mounted, and the Saps were carried to the Wall of the Ditch, which we found might be easily pierc'd, to make a Descent into the same. We continued however to fire from all the Batteries to enlarge the Breaches, and according to all the Dispositions we had made at all the Attacks, our Generals intended to Storm the Town the 24th at Night, or 25th at farthest, unless we were prevented in it by the Enemies Capitulating for the Town. By Deserters that came over to us that Day we were informed, that there was a great Uproar in the Town Yesterday occasioned by the Governors giving Orders to transport into the Cittadel all the Corn and Provisions, that were in the Town; whereupon about 1800 Women had risen with Spits, Forks, &c. to oppose it, and the Governor being afraid of a general Insurrection, had thought fit to allow them a

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sufficient quantity for their subsistence. Nothing happened worth Notice till the 27th, (save only, that Lieutenant General *Wishers* being in the Trenches received a slight Contusion in his Breast by a small Shot) which was the Day appointed for the Storm of the Ravelin, and the Half Moon at the Attack of General *Schuylenburgh*; but before I give an account of the success of it, I shall return to the Grand Armies, and relate as briefly as possible, what was transacted there.

On the 20th Prince *Eugene* went to *St. Amand* from the Grand Army incamp'd at *Willemaux*, to view the Fortifications of that Place, which were ordered to be made, and which were carried on with all possible speed. That Prince being returned, a Detachment of 2000 Men was sent to take possession of *Marchienne* on the *Scarpe*, between *St. Amand* and *Doway*, where they were to intrench and fortify themselves to facilitate the Designs of our Generals after the taking of *Tournay*. We were informed at the same time, that the Enemies had actually 25000 Pioneers at Work on their new Lines from *Doway* to *Homaige* on the other side of the *Scarpe* near *Marchienne*, and from thence to the *Scheld* near *Conde*; that their Cavalry was still in their several Camps along their Intrenchments, and that their Infantry was posted in the following manner: From *Doway* along the Canal of *Courrieres* 26 Battalions; from *Courrieres* to the Morass of *Winge* on the said Canal 22 Battalions; from thence the Morass of *Cambrin* along the Intrenchment 62 Battalions, besides 12 others, which formed a second Line behind the former at *Annequin*. They had besides 24 Battalions and 12 Regiments of Horse and Dragoons along the *Lys* under the Command of Monsieur *d'Artagnan*, and another Body under the Command of Monsieur *de Coigni*, incamp'd by Ploons from *Doway* to *Valenciennes*, and the Troops under the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, between *Quievrain* and *Crispin* near *Conde*. Some Advices assured us, that they were laying Bridges on the *Haisne* near *St. Ghislain*, and gave out, that they were to attempt a Diversion in *Brabant*; but they having not done it in the beginning of the Siege of *Tournay*, when they had a favourable opportunity and liberty to march where they pleased, we could not believe that they would venture upon such a Motion at a time when the Town was upon the point to surrender. The Troops of the French King's Household had a very noble Occupation in patrolling perpetually along their Lines to pre-

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prevent the Desertion of other Troops; but notwithstanding their care, they came over to us in great numbers; and reported, That through the bad Bread, and other ill Food they were forced to subsist upon, the Army begun to be very sickly, and that a bloody Flux had already swept away abundance of their Men. On the 23d a strong Detachment of the Enemies Army attack'd the Post of *Hafnon* near *St. Amand* on the *Scarpe*, wherein was Monsieur *Damnitz* a *Prussian* Captain with 120 Men, who bravely defended that Post for a considerable time, but having lost 30 of his Men, and the number of the Enemy increasing, he quitted it, and retired with the rest of his Men to *St. Amand*: The *French* had at this Attack a great number of their Men killed, and among them Colonel *Albergetti*. On the 25th the Duke of *Marlborough* received Advice that the *Mareschal de Villars* had made a Motion with his Army, and was incamped with his Left near *Doway*, and his Right along the Causey of *Valenciennes*, that they did enlarge the Fortifications of this last Place, and was casting up a Bank before the Gate of *Conde* to make an Inundation, and hinder the Approach to that Place on that side: That they made the same Preparations for the Defence of *Conde*, and would cast up new Lines there: That the *Mareschal de Villars* had left a Flying Camp near *Lens*, for the security of his Intrenchments: That he had sent his heavy Baggage to *Doway*, and that he gave out, to relieve *Tournay*. Notwithstanding all these Reports, and the several Motions the *French* had made, our Generals did not think fit to change their Camp, but contented themselves to reinforce the Garrison of *St. Amand*, to post a Brigade of Foot at *St. Maur*, a Village near that Town, and to build a large Fort at *Pont-a-Tressin* for the security of that important Post. We shall leave them for a while and return to the Siege: The 27th being order'd to storm the Ravelin and Half Moon at the Attack of General *Schuylemburgh*, as I hinted before, the Dispositions thereto were made, and the Attack begun, and notwithstanding the vigorous Resistance of the Enemy, and their prodigious fire, we lodged our selves on those Works and perfected our Lodgment by favour of the continual fire we made from our Cannon and Mortars. The said Attack was commanded by Lieutenant-General *Wibers*, notwithstanding the Contusion he received when he last mounted the Trenches: We should have met with greater Resistance, had the Besieged be-

believed that that Attack was a true and not a false one. to favour the Success of the other two; wherefore they did not make those Preparations which were requisite on that side; but finding their Mistake; and our firing abating, they drew their Force that way, and on the 28th made a Salley to retake the Works they had lost the Night before. They attack'd our Men, commanded by the Duke of *Argyle*, who received a slight Wound, very briskly; but were repulsed, with great loss, and we finished our Lodgment. We made the necessary Preparations for a General storm, but were prevented by the Besieged, who fearing to be taken Sword in Hand, hoisted their Colours at General *Schuylenburgh's* Attack, beat a Parley, and desired to capitulate for the Town, which was granted upon the proviso, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would consent to it. An Aid du Camp was dispatch'd to his Highness at *Willemeaux*, and that Prince having confer'd with Prince *Eugene* and the Deputies of the States, it was agreed to Capitulate. Hostages were exchanged accordingly, and the Enemy sent out Brigadier *du Metz* and Brigadier *Diverny*: Brigadier *Primrose* was sent from Count *Lottum's* Attack, and Brigadier *Sabin* from General *Schuylenburgh's* in their room. The Articles for the surrender of the Town were agreed upon late that Evening, pursuant to which the *Lille Gate* was delivered to us the next Day, and the Garrison retired into the Castle. To recite the Articles of the surrender distinctly here, would be too tedious, I shall therefore hint only on the most material, which are in substance: 'That the *Roman-Catholick* Religion, with the Bishop and Clergy, shall be preserved in their Privileges; That the *Lille Gate* shall be delivered up the 30th in the Morning, and the Garrison to retire into the Citadel the 31st, at which time the Town was to be deliver'd up. The Sick and Wounded, which were in a condition to be removed, to go to *Kalenciennes* or *Doway* at their own Charge 6 days after the signing of the Capitulation, but a List to be taken, and they to be subject to the Capitulation for the Citadel. Those which were unable to go, might stay in the Town, till their Recovery. The other Articles relating to the Payment of Debts to the Inhabitants, and other Points, were as usual on the like occasions. The Governor desired 6 Days time to send an Officer to the *Maréchal de Villars*, and receive the French King's Orders, before he surrender'd the Town, but that was refused.

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refused him, and leave given only to dispatch one of his Officers on the 30th to the *French* General, to give him an account of Matters, who was obliged to return into the Cittadel the 1st of *August*. We demanded on our Part, That Hostages should be left for the Payment of the *French* King's Debts: That the Keys of the Magazines should be delivered up: That the Mines should be faithfully discover'd; and that the Inhabitants of the City might have leave to withdraw their Effects out of *France*. Thus that important Place was forced to yield to the Victorious Arms of the Allies, almost in sight of the whole *French* Army, after 21 days Siege, which convinc'd the Enemies, that their impregnable Fortifications, as they boldly call'd them, were to be conquer'd. Expresses were immediately dispatch'd to all the Courts of the Allies with this agreeable News, and General *Fagel* amongst others, took that opportunity to write to the States General the following Letter; which being more particular in relation to the Attack of that General than other Accounts, I thought fit to insert it here.

High and Mighty Lords,

HAVING advanced by Trenches with the Troops of Your High Mightinesses at our Attack to the Ditch of the Place, where a sufficient Breach was made in the Wall; and our Men being about to fill the Ditch, for which all Materials were ready. Also at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, a Lodgment being made on the edge of the Ditch of the Work attack'd on that side; and General *Schnylemburgh* at his Attack having last Night lodged his Men in a Hornwork, and an adjoining Ravelin. The Enemy (who had 2 Nights before made great Fires for Signals, and last Night gave more Signals by Rockets) hung out White Flags at the Three Attacks about 6 a Clock this Evening, and beat a Parly. I would not neglect dispatching speedily this important News to your High Mightinesses in all Dutifulness, congratulating you thereupon, and hoping that in a short time your High Mightinesses will receive yet greater satisfaction by the Blessing of God on Your Arms, which I Heartily wish,
&c.

F. N. Baron *Van Fagel*.

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The Capitulation for the Town of *Tournay* being concluded, and the Hostages returned, the Garrison retired into the Citadel, and the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was made Governor of the Town, took possession thereof with 12 Battalions. We had during the Siege of that Place 3210 Men killed and wounded, viz. at the Attack of Count *Lottum* 849, at the Attack of General *Schuylenburgh* 1300, and at the Attack of General *Fagel* 1055, which in consideration of the strength of the Place, and the great number of Mines renders that important Conquest the more Glorious. All things being thus settled, General *Fagel*, according to the Order he had received from the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, caused all the Lines of Circumvallation to be levell'd, pass'd the *Scheld*, and join'd the Grand Army, which made a Motion, and encamped at *Orchies* the 4th of *August*. The Duke of *Marlborough* took his Quarters at the Convent of *Theomoulin*, half a Mile from *Orchies*; Prince *Eugene* his at a Monastery under the Walls of the Town, and the Field-Deputies fix'd theirs in the Town. We shall leave them there for a while, and go back to the Siege of the Citadel of *Tournay*, where by Order of our Generals two Attacks were formed, the one under the Command of Count *Lottum*, the other under the Command of General *Schuylenburgh*. They had under them Lieutenants-General *Dedem*, *Oxenstiern*, *Sparr*, *Vink*, *Withers*, *Wackerbaert*, *Heyden* and the Duke of *Argyle*; The Majors-General *Denhoff*, *Hamilton*, *Wassenaer*, *Keppel*, *Vegelin*, *Woudenburgh*, *Temple*, *Dalberge*, and *Hobendorff*; the Brigadiers *Gouvain*, *Grumkow*, *Bork*, *Primrose*, *Sabin*, *Sturler*, *Chambrier*, *Malsburgh*, *Berckoffer* and *Welderen*. The Battalions employed in that Service were, 1 *Imperialists*, 4 *British*, viz. *Webb*, *North* and *Gray*, *How* and *Godfrey*; 2 *Danish*, 3 *Prussians*, 1 *Saxons*, 3 *Lunenburgers*, 1 of *Wirtembergh*, 2 *Hessians*, 2 *Munsterians* and 10 *Dutch*. These Forces having taken their Post assigned them, the Lines of Circumvallation were drawn, the Trenches opened, and the Attacks begun, but the Marquis de *Surville* despairing of Relief, and finding himself not in a condition to hold out long, desired of our Generals, to appoint a Person on their part to, treat with another he should Name, which being consented to, the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* ordered the Sieur de *Lalo*, Brigadier in the *British* Troops to meet the Marquis de *Ravignan*, appointed by the Marquis de

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Surville to receive his Proposals, and to agree with him thereon. After a short Conference they drew up and subscribed the following Agreement.

That the Cittadel of *Tournay* shall be evacuated and delivered to the Allies on the the 5th of *September* next at Noon. But in case the King's Army obliges the 30 Batallions and 10 Squadrons (amounting to about 18000 Men) employed in the Siege to raise it, the Capitulation shall be void.

That the Garrison of the Cittadel, as well Officers as Soldiers, shall march out with Arms and Baggage and the Honours of War on the 5th of *September* next at Noon, and shall be conducted in safety by the shortest way to the nearest Town, or to the Army of *France*, at the choice of the Marquis de *Surville*, or of the Person who shall command.

On the 8th of *August* in case Monsieur de *Ravignan* brings the Ratification of the Court, sufficient Hostages shall be given on both sides; and a Gate shall be delivered after the Capitulation shall be signed by the aforementioned Principals the 8th or 9th of *August*.

That the Guard which the Allies shall place at the said Gate of the Cittadel shall not exceed the number of 300 Men, in the midst of which Gate a Barrier shall be made in the usual manner.

That Commissaries shall be appointed to see that the said 30 Batallions and 10 Squadrons shall remain before the said Cittadel till the day stipulated, which is the 5th of the Month of *September* next; and that none of those Troops shall be employed otherwise than in investing the Cittadel, or in keeping the Town of *Tournay*, till after the time that the Cittadel shall be evacuated and delivered up to the Allies.

That the Hostages given on the part of the Allies, shall be Authoriz'd by the Marquis de *Surville* to view the Magazines, Artillery, Ammunitions of War, Provisions and other things that are to be left in the Cittadel after the evacuation, in the condition they are in on the 8th of *August*. But 'tis understood, that use shall be made of the Things necessary for the daily subsistence of the Garrison, till the Day of the Evacuation; and the Marquis de *Surville* shall promise, that the surplus of the said Ammunitions, &c. shall not be dissipated
nor

nor damaged during the time the Garrison shall remain in the Cittadel.

That the 8th or 9th of *August* next, the Gate shall be put into the Possession of the Allies ; and from the signing of the Capitulation there shall be a Cessation of Arms on both sides.

Done and concluded in two Instruments of the same Tenor, the 4th of *August* 1709. If one word be alter'd in them, the Agreement to be null.

Sign'd,

L A L O.

R A V I G N A N.

The Marquis *de Ravignan* was thereupon sent with this Agreement to *France*, to procure the Ratification of the *French* King, from whence he was to return the 8th instant. During this Interval the Trenches were carried on with all due application, that in case the King of *France* should refuse to approve of the above Agreement, nothing might retard the Siege. The day agreed upon for the return of the Marquis *de Ravignan* being come, he arrived in our Camp accordingly, with the News that his Master would not ratify the said Agreement, concluded between him and the Brigadier *Lalo*, unless the Cessation of Arms be extended likewise to all the Operations of War in the *Netherlands* to that Time, which our Generals and the Deputies of the States did not think fit to consent to ; wherefore the Marquis *de Ravignan* retired into the Cittadel, and the Siege thereof was carried on with all the Vigour imaginable.

On the 8th early in the Morning, the Besieged made a Salley, but notice being given us thereof by Deserters, we suffered them to advance pretty near ; when the *Palatine* Regiment of *Haxhausen* charged them and obliged them to retire with the loss of an Officer and 8 Soldiers killed. We had that Night an Engineer killed and 20 Men wounded, by the discovery of a Mine, out of which we took one Barrel of Powder, a Bomb and several Grenadoes. The Besieged sprung 4 Mines from 12 at Noon till 7 at Night, 3 whereof

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did us little damage, but the last ruined our Approaches near 30 Paces ; whereby we had 28 Men killed. The 9th we discovered a Mine at a Place where 60 Grenadiers were posted, who received Orders to withdraw, and about a quarter of an Hour after the said Mine sprung, without doing us the least damage. In the Night we were busy in repairing our Lines, during which time we had 4 Miners, 1 Sergeant and 5 Men kill'd and 21 wounded. The Night between the 9th and 10th, 32 Mortars and 22 Hauwitzers were mounted on the Batteries ; and General *Schuylemburgh* opened the Trenches near the Gate of *St. Martin* at the same time. We begun also a Line of Communication on the Right of the Breach near the Gate of *Valenciennes*, which extended to the Line of the Cover'd Way ; but we could not advance very much because of the Rocky Ground. On the 10th at 4 a Clock in the Morning, the Enemies sprung a Mine, upon which a Captain and 60 Men were posted, whereof 8 were killed and 7 digged out of the Ground alive. Between the 10th and 11th at Night we finished our Line of Communication, and at 10 a Clock at Night, the Besieged sprung another Mine, which killed and wounded 9 of our Men ; whereupon they endeavour'd to make a Sally, but we receiv'd them so well, that they immediately retired. By the blowing up of the Mine aforesaid, we discovered a Gallery walled up 7 foot high and 4 foot broad, by which means we hop'd to find several other Mines. We found in that Gallery 3 Barrels of Powder, some Bombs and Hand Grenadoes, and had 3 Men killed and 7 wounded. The Engineer *Wostenhoven* was buried under Ground, but digg'd out again alive. The 11th we began to throw Bombs and Hand Grenadoes from a Battery of 8 Mortars and 6 Hauwitzers, which was erected on the Cover'd Way of the Hornwork near the Gate of *St. Martin*. About 11 a Clock the Enemies sprung another Mine on the Left of the Attack of General *Lottum*, by which we had 15 Men killed and wounded. At Noon they made a great fire upon us, which abated very much at Night. We had 3 Sergeants and 11 private Men kill'd, and 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 3 Sergeants and 34 Workmen wounded. The best part of the Night we were busy in repairing the damages our Works had received by the springing of the Enemies Mines, and advanced along the Gallery aforesaid. On the 12th at Night the Besieged sprung a Mine in the middle of the Trenches of Count

Count *Lottum*, within 10 Paces of the Parallel, but without any effect. We continued our Works along the aforefaid Gallery, and notwithstanding the great fire from the Cittadel, we had only 1 Subaltern and 10 private Men killed, and 1 Subaltern and 36 Men wounded. The 13th at Night the Enemies sprung another Mine, which shook our whole Trench without doing any other damage than the filling two of our Mines, wherein 1 Man was buried. That Night we had 1 Subaltern and 5 Men killed, with an Officer and 14 Soldiers wounded. Our Miners discover'd a Gallery of the Enemy's Mines at the Attack of General *Schuylenburgh*, wherein they found a Traverse, which that General caused to be attack'd in the Night between the 13th and 14th by 6 Grenadiers armed Cap-a-pee, who drove the Enemy from thence, and we advanced about 50 Paces therein, but were stop't by another Traverse, which was resolv'd to be attack'd the Night following. By the discovery of that Gallery, we secured our great Battery against any danger. The 15th nothing of Moment happen'd, and we could not dislodge the Enemy from their Intrenchments in the Gallery, by reason of the stinking Smoak they made, with which our Men were almost stifled to Death. That Night the Besieged made a most terrible Fire at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, and threw a great many Bombs, which did no other damage than the killing of an Ensign and 4 Soldiers. At Break of Day they sprung a great Mine at the same Attack, without doing us any hurt: We had that Day 1 Subaltern and 10 Men killed, and 3 Subalterns and 24 Men wounded. They sprung another Mine, which filled one of ours and buried 1 Subaltern and a Workmen, killed a Subaltern and 6 Soldiers, and wounded 10 Men. The 16th in the Night we discovered another Gallery, which the Enemy pretended to defend; but our Men beat them from thence with Grenadoes and Pistol-shot, no other Arms being useful in that Place: We had on this occasion 2 Men killed and 13 wounded. The 17th 18th and 19th we discovered several Galleries, and advanc'd in our Works pretty much. The Enemies sprung 2 Mines; by the first we had 5 Men killed, and the other fill'd up one of ours, without any other damage; but the Fire of the Besieged kill'd us an Ensign and 12 Soldiers, and wounded 18 Men. We perfected 2 Batteries, one of 8 Mortars and 8 Hauwitzers, and the other of 6 Morars, to throw Stones into the Cittadel. We prepared also another Battery for 13 Pieces of Cannon to
batter

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batter the Place with 32 Pieces. On the 20th we discovered at the Attack of General *Schuylenburgh* a Mine, that was directly under one of our Batteries of Mortars, and took out the Powder and 18 Bombs lodged therein: About 3 in the Afternoon the Besieged sprung a Mine between our Trenches and the Copponiere, they had in the Ditch, with such an effect, that part of the Wall from the Town to the Cittadel, 2 Branches of our Trenches, a Parallel, 2 Saps and 2 Mines were ruined, and a Captain, 2 Ensigns and 19 Soldiers killed. At the same time they sprung a Mine at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, but without doing us the least damage. The 21st we discovered a Mine, out of which we took 800 weight of Powder; and at the Attack of Count *Lottum* the Enemies burst 2 Bombs against a Gallery where our Men were at work, but they did us no hurt. The 22d our Minners discovered the Branch of another Mine; and as they were busie in finding out the Mine it self, they heard the Enemy work on a great Gallery; whereupon a Lieutenant and 16 Grenadiers were order'd to dislodge them, but the Lieutenant being killed at the first Onset his Men were disheartned and retired. Another Officer with a fresh Detachment was immediately commanded to execute that Order, but the Enemies throwing a great many Grenadoes, and making a terrible Smoak our Men were forced to retire, to prevent being suffocated. The 23d in the Afternoon our Miners, supported by a Lieutenant and 12 Grenadiers, were at work to pierce through a Traverse, cross the Gallery they had discovered; but they could not proceed therein, because the Enemy threw in a great quantity of Straw, Hemp and Powder, set the same on fire, and made such a Smoak that the said Lieutenant and 8 Grenadiers were suffocated therewith. The Enemies sprung a large Mine at the Attack of Count *Lottum*; but we having withdrawn all our Men except 4 Centinels, one whereof was killed by the blowing up of that Mine and the rest retired. I shall now return to the Camp at *Orchies*, and relate the most material Transactions that hapn'd there.

On the 8th instant, after the return of the Princes of *Savoy* and *Mariborough*, Lieutenant General *Cadogan* was commanded with 2000 Grenadiers to dislodge the Enemy from the Abbey of *Marchiennes* on this side the *Scarpe*, wherein they had posted 600 Mer. On the 9th the said General sent word, that he had found that Place fortify'd by a Ditch full of Water and Pallisadoed, so that he desired a further Reinforcement; where-

whereupon 1000 Foot with 8 Pieces of Cannon were order'd to join him; but the Enemies having reinforced that Garrison with 3000 Men, and our Generals not finding the Place of any Consequence to us, they gave Orders for our Troops to withdraw, and return to their former Posts. A Detachment of 200 *Hussars* and 100 Dragoons being sent out to get Intelligence of the Enemy, they encounter'd 400 Horse and 100 Grenadiers, routed them, and brought in a Major, 13 other Officers and 120 Men Prisoners, besides a Booty of 180 Horses. On the 10th another Party of 120 of our *Hussars* under the Command of the *Imperial* Collonel *Desoffy*, met a Party of 100 Horse of the Enemy, whom he charged, killed most of them, and pursued the rest to the very Gates of *Valenciennes*, where 2 of his Men were killed by a Shot from the Walls. The same day another small Party of our *Hussars* cut in Pieces the greatest part of 60 of the Enemy's Foot, and made the rest Prisoners. The following days to the 27th, nothing material pass'd, except that the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* went in Person to view the situation of the Ground towards the Abbey of *Aunay* near *Pont-a-Rache*, where the Enemy intended to take Post. Our Foragers got in their Forage without any molestation or Encounter: But to go back again to the Siege.

Nothing worth particular Notice happen'd till the 26th, when the Enemies blew up a Mine, which killed us above 100 Men, and wounded Monsieur *du Mee*, one of our chief Engineers. In the Night between the 26th and 27th, we lodged our selves pretty near the Pallisadoes, and continued our Subterraneous Works: And on the 29th took Post upon one of the Saliant Angles of the Counterscarp. That day and the 30th, we made a most terrible fire upon the Cittadel, and threw a great many Bombs, which did all the execution that could be desired; whereupon the necessary Dispositions were made for an Assault on the 31st, but the Enemy prevented it by beating the *Chamade*, and desiring to Capitulate; Hostages were thereupon exchanged on both sides. Monsieur *Dolet* and the Marquis *de Ravignan*, Majors General, and 4 other Officers came out of the Cittadel, and on our side Major General *Hondorf* with 5 Officers more were sent in. The French Hostages were conveyed to the Earl of *Albemarle's* House, whether the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Prince of *Savoy* had repaired to receive their Proposals, which were; " That the Garrison should march

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‘ march out with all Marks of Honour, 12 Pieces of Cannon,
 ‘ 6 Mortars, Ammunition for 20 Charges, and Horses and
 ‘ Waggon, which should be furnished them by us; besides
 ‘ some others less important, but as presumptive as this Article
 ‘ required. They (the *French* Hostages) were desired thereupon
 to withdraw; and after a short Consultation, they were called
 in again, and told by the Princes aforesaid, That no other Con-
 dition could be granted, than that the Garrison should surrender
 Prisoners of War, which was thought fit to be insisted on, as
 well for the Honour of the Arms of the Allies, as to retalliate
 the *French* King’s having refused to ratifie the former Capitu-
 lation, agreed upon by Brigadier *Lalo* and the Marquis of *Ra-*
vignan. This Resolution being communicated to the *French*
 Hostages aforesaid, they returned into the Cittadel, and a-
 bout 3 a Clock in the Afternoon the Hostilities began again.
 But before I proceed further, ’twill not be improper to insert
 here the following Letter writ by one of our Officers who was
 constantly in the Trenches, and which contains many Par-
 ticulars.

Tournay, August 21. 1709.

‘ **B**eing come out of the Trenches, and an idle Afternoon,
 ‘ makes me to let you know, that I am continued at the
 ‘ Siege of the Cittadel, which I take to be the strongest in
 ‘ *Europe*. We carry on Two Attacks against it, and Yesterday
 ‘ the Enemy sprung a Mine at the Attack of *Lottum*, which
 ‘ is the 29th they have sprung at that Attack, and the same
 ‘ Day a Mine at the other Attack called *Schuylenburgh’s*, by
 ‘ which we lost Captain *Wedjal* and Lieutenant *Roalston* of
 ‘ *Ingoldsby’s* Regiment. with several Soldiers. I have been at
 ‘ several Sieges, but must confess never was at the like of this:
 ‘ We have not only all the Fire, Art can invent above Ground,
 ‘ but under Ground too; as Bombs, Carcasses, Fire-balls,
 ‘ Stink-pots, Grenadoes, Cannon of all sorts, Muskets and
 ‘ Wall-pieces, and Stones thrown out of Mortars in abundance
 ‘ Night and Day. All this above Ground against us: Now to
 ‘ under Ground, as I told you, blowing up like Kites into
 ‘ the Air, not being sure of one Foot of Ground we stand on,
 ‘ while we are in our Trenches: Our Miners and the Enemy
 ‘ very often meet each other, where they have sharp Combats
 ‘ till one side gives way. We have got into 3 or 4 of the
 Enemy’s

‘ Enemy’s great Galleries, which is 30 or 40 Foot under
 ‘ Ground, and leads to several of their great Chambers ; and
 ‘ in these we fight with Lanthorn and Candle, they disput-
 ‘ ing every Inch of the Galleries with us, to hinder our find-
 ‘ ing their great Mines. Last Night we found one which was
 ‘ plac’d just under one of our Bomb-Batteries, in which were
 ‘ 1800 weight of Powder, besides many Bombs ; and if we had
 ‘ not been so lucky to find it, in a few very Hours our Batteries
 ‘ with some hundreds of Men, had taken a flight into the Air.
 ‘ We have at least 80 Twenty four Pounders and as many Mor-
 ‘ tars playing continually on them : But their Casemates save
 ‘ their Men, &c.

We continued our battering the Cittadel with great Fury
 from the 31st of *August* to the 1st of *September*, and having
 made a sufficient Breach, we were ready for a general Assault,
 when the Marquis *de Surville* sent out that day to the Earl of
Albemarle, and desired to surrender the Cittadel upon such
 Terms as we should think fit to grant them. Notice being gi-
 ven thereof to Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*,
 their Highnesses immediately repaired to the House of the Earl
 of *Albemarle*, and sign’d the Articles of Surrender with the
 Marquis *de Surville* ; according to which all the Officers and
 Soldiers were to retain only their Swords and Baggage. They
 were to leave their Colours and Arms behind, and permitted to
 return to *France*, upon Condition that they should not serve,
 until they were actually Exchanged against a like number of
 Officers and Soldiers of ours, whereof those taken at *Warneton*
 should be the first in this Exchange. The Marquis *de Surville*
 and Monsieur *de Megrigny* Lieutenants-General ; the Marquis
de Ravignan and Monsieur *Dolet*, Majors-General, and Messieurs
de St Pierre, *Divergny* and *Bodoyn* Brigadiers, were to remain
 as Hostages till the Articles of Surrender were executed. Our
 Troops immediately took possession of one of the Gates, and
 the Garrison march’d out accordingly to the number of 4000
 Men, besides the Sick and Wounded. Upon the Reduction of
 that important Place, the Siege of *Mons* was resolv’d upon,
 and the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel* with 4000 Foot and
 60 Squadrons of Horse was detach’d that Evening from the
 Grand Army, in order to invest that Town. The 2 Armies un-
 der Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* were to follow
 the same Night. The 4th, according to the Dispositions fet-
 tled

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tled the Day before, the 2 Armies broke up at Midnight, and for the greater Expedition, both the heavy Baggage and Artillery were left behind. In our march we had an account from the Prince of *Hesse*, that he was advanced with his Detachment within 3 Leagues of *Mons*. Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* who had stayed behind to give the necessary Directions, as well in respect to the Garrison of *Tournay*, as to the Body of Troops who had been employed in that Siege; as also to dispatch their Orders to General *Wilke*, who during the Siege was posted with several Thousand Men between the *Deule* and the *Lys*; joyn'd the Army that Night at *Bouigny*. The 5th the Weather changed, and we had a most violent Rain, which however did not interrupt our March, yet a good number of Troops of both Armies, and particularly of Prince *Eugene's* were by the same Reason hinder'd from coming in time to the Camp in the Neighbourhood of *Bailleue*; it having been very toilsome to pass so many Defiles in Roads that were so much trodden. The Prince of *Hesse* passed the *Hafne* in the Afternoon, and the Grand Armies incamped at *Sizaut* with our Left within a League of the *Haisne*. The 6th we continued our March, and received Advice from the Prince of *Hesse*, that he had taken Post in the Enemy's Lines, where were 2 Regiments of Dragoons with a Battalion, who retired immediately on his appearance. The Enemy had a design to defend those Lines, which reach'd from the *Haisne* to the *Sambre*, and the Chevalier de *Luxemburgh* with a great Detachment, arrived soon after to sustain the Troops aforesaid, and was followed by the *Mareschal de Villars* in Person; but they finding that their Troops had quitted their Posts, they march'd back to *Quievrain*, where they were hourly reinforced by the Forces left in their Lines along the *Scarpe*. The Prince of *Hesse* incamped that Day, with his Right to *Jemappe* and his Left to *Tramiers*, whereby *Mons* was closely block'd up. The Army of the Duke of *Marlborough* had its Right to *Pontomburgh* and the Left to *Hion*, on the other side of the *Haisne*; and that of Prince *Eugene* remained near *St. Denis*. The 7th the two Quarter-Masters General *Cadogan* and *Dopst* went out very early in the Morning to view *Mons*, and to mark out a Camp for the Armies during the Siege; and at their return reported, that the Enemy were advancing against the Prince of *Hesse*, who being exposed Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*

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immediately gave Orders for the Armies to march, to leave behind under a sufficient Guard at *Havre* all the light Baggage, that we might have no Incumbrance, and a Body to keep *Mons* block'd up. We halted on the Hills of *Belian*, where our Generals had Intelligence, that the Enemies had not passed the Defilees of *Wafne*, but that they were encamped between *Quievrain* and those Defilees; whereupon we continued in that Camp, but in order of Battel; and an Express was dispatch'd that day to the Marquis *de Pascal*, Governor of *Brussels*, to send to our Army the 1500 Imperial Horse, Dragoons and Hussars, which were arriv'd there from *Germany*. The 8th at Day break our Armies were drawn out, and all necessary Dispositions were made for Action. Some Squadrons of the Enemies appearing, some of ours with the *Hussars* were order'd to fall upon them. The latter not waiting the coming up of the Horse, attack'd and beat the Enemy, taking Prisoners 1 Collonel, 1 Lieutenat-Collonel, 5 other Officers, and above 100 Men; killing a greater number and pursuing the rest quite to the Enemy's Camp, which according to their Report, was not above a League and half from ours; but the Access to it very difficult. The 9th the Enemy made a Motion, as if they would march towards *Bosju*; but the Duke of *Marlborough* being advanced with some other Generals, narrowly to observe their moving, they soon perceived that the motion of their Left was only a Feint to cover the March of the Right, which fil'd off at the same time; whereupon his Grace, being unwilling to lose one Minute, order'd his Army to march by his Left, by which motion we came so near the Enemy about Two in the Afternoon, that we Cannonaded them till 6 in the Evening. We lay all Night under Arms, and on the 10th some Forces were commanded to take possession of *St. Gbislain*, which they executed Sword in Hand, and made the Garrison, consisting of 200 Men, Prisoners of War. That Evening 21 Battalions and 4 Squadrons, sent from *Tournay* to reinforce our Army, being advanced pretty near, 'twas resolv'd to attack the Enemy, who were posted in the Woods of Great *Blangies*; and our Army on the edge of the same Wood from *Laroufesse*, *Blaregnies* and *Bleron*, between the Wood of *Sanfart* and *Ianfart*, where we renewed our Cannonading, and were answered by the Enemy, but not so briskly as the Day before. We continued in Order of Battel upon three Lines till the 11th in the

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Morning, when the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* held a Council of War with Messieurs *Goslinga* and *Hoofst*, Field Deputies of the States, wherein it was agreed to attack the Enemy in their Advantageous Posts. All the necessary Dispositions being made thereto the Duke of *Argy'e* with several Batallions begun the Attack at the point of the Wood of *Sart* on the side of *Bleron*, with so much Courage and Intrepidity, that the Enemies were beaten from their Post and driven further into the Wood. The Prince of *Nassau Frixeland* attacked them between 8 and 9 with the *Dutch* Infantry in the Wood of *Sanfart* on the side of *Suron*, but met with greater Resistance on that side. Mean time the *French* being obliged to quit a very good Intrenchment with 4 Pieces of Cannon on our Right, where the Duke of *Argy'e* attack'd them, the Infantry of that Wing march'd through the Wood towards *Erquenne*, where the Enemy appear'd still in order of Battel, but were at last forc'd to give Ground every where. In this terrible Attack, on the Success of which depended the Honour and Advantage that might decide the Cause of the Liberties of *Europe*, Prince *Eugene*, who was in constant Motion without regarding his Person, animating the Troops and giving Orders every where, was wounded with a shot in his Head, and though it was very painful, he would not let it be dress'd till after we had taken Post in the Wood; and then he acted till the end of the Day with a constant Ardour, Vigilance and Coolness.

The Duke of *Mariborough* performed his part in the same manner, appearing every where with the Intrepidity becoming so great a General; and giving such proper and exact Orders, that they all produced the Effect he designed; and it was to these two great and incomparable Generals, next under God, we ow'd that incredible wonderful Victory. When we were Masters of the Woods, our Left moved up against the Right of the Enemy. The Fight was fierce and obstinate beyond Expression; it lasted near 6 Hours with continual vicissitude; the *French* returned to the Charge with incredible Fury, were often repulsed, and so were our Troops.

During that time the Enemy made several Attempts to drive our Men out of the Wood, making a great Fire, and renewing it often; but we maintain'd our Ground: The Enemy's Horse, who were in the Center in several Lines, were sustained by some Infantry, but in small number; the rest having abandon'd the

the Intrenchments of the Center, to move into the Right and Left. The said Horse charg'd, and were charged several times by ours. We broke them very often, and they broke us in so much, that we were even push'd into the Openings of the Enemy's Intrenchments, of which we had taken Possession with our Infantry, under whose Fire our Cavalry form'd themselves a-new. The Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* perceiving our Horse in disorder, rode up to them and renewed the Fight so vigorously, that the Enemy were put to flight, and durst no longer shew themselves on that side, though they form'd into Order again at some distance, and kept a good Countenance. Our Generals making use of that Opportunity, caused some Squadrons to advance on the Flank of the Enemy's Infantry that push'd our Left, who without that assistance must have given Ground; whereupon the Enemy retired by the Hedges and Woods, and form'd themselves again in a Valley, where their Horse were drawn up, before the little Town of *Bavay*, having hollow Ways and Morasses in their Front; and these facilitated their Retreat, which they made in pretty good Order towards *Maubenge* and *Valenciennes*, and part of them towards *Conde*. We pursued them to a Defilee by *Bavay*, making a dreadful Slaughter amongst them: We halted on the Rivulet of *Alsan*, and a strong Detachment of Horse and Dragoons continued the Pursuit as far as *Bavay*, where they found the Prince d'*Armagnac* and 1500 Officers and Soldiers wounded, whom they made Prisoners.

It will perhaps be expected, that I should have given a more particular and distinct Account of this Glorious and hardly to be parallel'd Victory, in which the Enemies had all the Advantages, as to the situation of the Ground and the strong Intrenchments they had cast up; but as it is impossible for an Officer, who is obliged to keep his Post, and to act there according to the Command he receives from his Generals, to observe every Particular; I shall subjoin to the foregoing Relation, some Letters written by our Generals to their respective Princes and Masters, wherein the Reader will find his Curiosity satisfied, and first I shall insert here, the Letter sent from the Duke of *Marlborough* to Secretary *Boyle* by Lieutenant-Colonel *Graham*, who was dispatch'd Express to the Queen, the said Letter is dated from the Camp at *Blaregnies* Sept. 11. N. S. and is as follows.

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' AS soon as I had dispatch'd my Letter to you on *Satur-*
 ' day from *Havre*, we were alarmed with the Enemies
 ' marching to attack the Prince of *Hesse*; upon which the whole
 ' Army was immediately put in motion: But it was next day
 ' at Noon before all the Troops could come up. In the Morn-
 ' ing they sent out a Detachment of 400 Horse to observe our
 ' March, which the Head of the Prince of *Hesse's* Troops at-
 ' tacked, and took the Collonel who Commanded them, with
 ' the Lieutenant Collonel, several other Officers, and about 50
 ' Prisoners. Upon notice of our Armies lying on this side
 ' the *Haisne*, the Enemy stretch'd out their Line from *Quie-*
 ' *vrain* to the Right, which they continued to do the next
 ' day, and yesterday they possess'd themselves of the Wood
 ' of *Dour* and *Blangies*, where they immediately began to in-
 ' trench. This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army for two
 ' Nights under their Arms; and in the Evening, as soon as
 ' the 21 Batallions and 4 Squadrons we were expecting from
 ' *Tournay*, were come within reach, it was resolv'd to attack
 ' them, and the necessary Dispositions being made, we accord-
 ' ingly began at Eight this Morning. The Fight was maintain-
 ' ed with great obstinacy till near 12 a Clock, before we could
 ' force their Intrenchments and drive them out of the Wood in-
 ' to the Plain, where their Horse was all drawn up, and ours
 ' advancing upon them, the whole Army engaged, and fought
 ' with great Fury till past Three in the Afternoon, when the
 ' Enemies Horse began to give way, and to retire towards
 ' *Maubenge* and *Valenciennes*, and part of them towards *Conde*.
 ' We pursued them to the Defilee by *Bavay* with great slaugh-
 ' ter, all our Troops behaving themselves with the greatest
 ' Courage. We are now encamp'd on the Field of Battel.
 ' You may believe the Loss must have been very great on both
 ' sides. We have a good number of Officers Prisoners, but
 ' as I send this Express by Lieutenant-Collonel *Graham*, I must
 ' refer you to my next for further Particulars. In the mean
 ' time I Congratulate you upon this great Success, and am
 ' truly, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

' I had

In Flanders, in the Year 1709.

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‘ I had almost forgot to tell you, That we took St. Ghislain
‘ yesterday in the Evening Sword in Hand, and made the Gar-
‘ rison, consisting of 200 Men Prisoners of War.

The next Relation is contained in a Letter from General
Count Tilly to the States General, dated from the Army at
Chapelle de Mont-placquet, September 11.

High and Mighty Lords,

‘ **M**Y LORDS, I have the Honour to Congratulate Your
‘ High Mightinesses on the Victory gained to Day over
‘ the Enemy’s Army by the good Conduct and Intrepidity of
‘ the Prince of *Savoy* and the Duke of *Marlborough*.

‘ The Mareschal de *Villars* having seen the good Success of
‘ our Enterprize to possess our selves of the Lines above *Mons*,
‘ drew together his whole Army, and encamped by *Quievrain*,
‘ giving out among his Troops, that he was absolutely resolved
‘ to come and attack us. He made a shew of doing it all
‘ *Saturday* and *Sunday* last, moving now from his Right, now
‘ from his Left with several Squadrons, who advanced as well
‘ towards *Bossut*, as into the Openings between the Wood of
‘ Great *Blangies* (alias *Sart*) and that of *Lagniere*. Hereupon
‘ a Resolution was taken on our side immediately to pass the
‘ *Tonille*, and to take possession of the Hills and Plains between
‘ the *Haisne* and the Rivers of *Bougnies* and Great and Little
‘ *Quesny*. The Mareschal de *Villars*, who was encamped from
‘ the *Momronille* on the *Hayne* to *Ariche* and *Montigny sur Rocq*,
‘ received in the mean time his last Reinforcement, namely the
‘ Body under Monsieur d’ *Artagnan*, which had incamped be-
‘ tween *Bethune* and *La Paffee*, joyn’d by all the Infantry that
‘ could be drawn out of the Garrisons of *Ipres*, *Aire*, and o-
‘ ther Places on that side, so that he much out-numbered us in
‘ Battalions and Squadrons. The 9th in the Morning he caused
‘ his Troops to move to the Right, where they possess’d them-
‘ selves of the Wood of *Lagniere*, and also of that of *Sart*,
‘ with the Hedges that encompass them, and extended them-
‘ selves beyond the little Town of *Aulnois*. They likewise
‘ possess’d themselves of the Hedges of a Village called *Blac-*
‘ *quet*, situate between the two aforesaid Woods; so that they
‘ left very little Ground open between that Village and the
‘ Wood of *Lagniere*; but there were larger Openings between the
‘ Village and Wood of *Sart*.
‘ Upon

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‘ Upon Intelligence of this, our Generals conferr’d together at the Mills of *Sart*, and resolv’d to cause the Armies to advance and take possession of the Plain opposite to the Openings between the two Woods. Prince *Eugene*,s Army possess’d themselves of the open Ground on our Right. This was executed with as much diligence as was possible. There was then too little Day-light left to attack the Enemy, the Right Wing being too far off to come to their Ground in time. We had thoughts of attacking them Yesterday Morning before they had finish’d their Intrenchments in the Entrance of the Openings, and before they had so strengthened the Hedges that they were of more Advantage to them than their Lines; but ’twas judg’d better to stay for the Troops that had been employ’d in the Siege of *Tournay*, (who joyn’d us this Morning) that they might assist in the Action.

‘ This Morning between 8 and 9 a Clock, the Signal for the Attack was given, and the Cannonading was vigorous on both sides. The Infantry of the Right Wing attack’d the Hedges and Intrenchments at the end of the Wood of *Sart*; and the Troops of the States attacked those in the Wood of *Lagniere*, and on both sides of the Village of *Blacquet*: The Fire was very violent, and particularly at the Attack of the Infantry of the States, who suffer’d very much, because of the double Intrenchments which were on that side; so that ’twas impossible to carry them, notwithstanding the good Conduct and Bravery of the Prince of *Nassau*, and the Vigour of the Officers and Soldiers, who may all be said to have distinguish’d themselves; the last Batallions who supported, advancing with the same Courage as those who had suffer’d first. The Infantry of the Right Wing made all imaginable Efforts likewise, and soon possess’d themselves of some Posts, but were stop’d by other Intrenchments, where the Fire continued very hot till about Two in the Afternoon, when the Fire of our Infantry began to be superiour. Then the Prince of *Savoy* had the fortune to break through and to make an Alarm in the Enemy’s Left Wing: In the mean time we made an opening on our side, where we had at last carried our Point to let in the Horse into the Plain. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse* led up the first Squadron of the Cavalry of our Left Wing with admirable Bravery. After the Cavalry had begun to penetrate, the Victory soon declared itself. The Enemy’s
Squa-

‘ Squadrons, who were numerous, were charged as soon as we could form some of ours; who at first had much ado to stand against the great number of the Enemy; but being from time to time reinforced and seconded by the Squadrons of Prince Eugene, the Enemy being unable to sustain our Efforts, retired and left us the Field of Battel, yet rallying and turning again several times; but the rest of the Squadrons of the Left Wing joining those of the Right, entirely defeated their Cavalry, who retired by the way of *Bavay* and *Quesnoy*. Their Infantry who still maintained some Hedges, retired along the Woods, part towards *Maubeuge* and part by the same way as the Cavalry; abandoning the greatest part of their Artillery, and other Trophies of a compleat Victory, of which I cannot yet give the Particulars.

‘ I have the Honour likewise to notify to your High Migh-
tinesses, that Lieutenant General *Dedem* with 3000 Men, made himself Master Yesterday of *St. Ghislain*. I remain, &c.

The Count *de Tilly*.

Those Relations relating chiefly to what happen'd in that bloody Battel in the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, which form'd the Left Wing, I shall entertain the Reader with the following Journal, which was writ by a General of the *Danes*, who were posted on the Left Wing in Prince *Eugene's* Army, and which was communicated to me 3 days after the Battel.

‘ The Garrison of the Cittadel of *Tournay* having surrender'd the 3d of *September*, the Army under Prince *Eugene* and that under the Duke of *Marlborough* decamped the same Night from *Orchies*. The former pass'd the *Scheld* at *Calonne* below *Tournay*, march'd the 4th to *Baugnies*, the 5th to *Beloeil*, and the 6th to *St. Denis* near *Mons*. Mean time the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, who was detach'd before with 60 Squadrons and 3000 Foot enter'd near *Bougnies*, the Lines the Enemy had made from *Mons* to *Jeumont* on the *Sambre*. Our Motions obliged the Enemy to quit their Camp near *Doway* and *Valenciennes*: They pass'd the *Scheld* at *Honneau* and encamp'd at *Quievrain*, their Left towards the *Haisne* and their Right towards *Belegnies*; whereupon our Army made a Motion the 7th at Four in the Afternoon, pass'd the *Haisne* and *Trouille*, and lay that Night in Order of Battel between two

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' small Rivulets that run into the *Tronille*. The 8th we ad-
 ' vanced in the Morning near the Enemy, and the Hussars of
 ' Prince *Eugene's* Army charged some of their Squadrons, put
 ' them to flight, and took a Collonel and a Lieutenat Collonel,
 ' 4 or 6 other Officers and 100 Troopers Prisoners; but no-
 ' thing further was attempted that Day, and the Armies en-
 ' camp'd in such a manner, that the Right of Prince *Eugene's*
 ' was near *Jemappe*, not far from St. *Ghislain*, and the Left of
 ' the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army near *Bougnies*; our two Ar-
 ' mies being only separated by a little Interval, whereby the
 ' Right of my Lord Duke's was in a manner in the Center of
 ' the Line. The 9th the Enemy appear'd on the Edge of the
 ' Wood of *Sart* between their Army and ours, and made some
 ' Motions, as if they would attempt something upon the Left
 ' Wing of the Duke's, which oblig'd that Prince to draw up
 ' his whole Army in Order of Battel, and advance towards
 ' the Enemy, and the same time that under Prince *Eugene* was
 ' order'd likewise to advance. This Motion brought the Troops
 ' of the States, which made the Left Wing of my Lord
 ' Duke's Army nearer to the Enemy, and they begun to Canno-
 ' nade each other; but the advanced Squadrons of the Enemy
 ' retreating, and the Enemy coming on, we could no engage
 ' them. That Night and the next Day, being the 10th, the
 ' Army continued on their Arms in Order of Battel, and in the
 ' Evening it was resolv'd to attack them the Day following,
 ' notwithstanding the Generals were inform'd, that they were
 ' casting up Intrenchments in the Woods of *Sart*, Great
 ' *Blangies* and others; but St. *Ghislain* being a convenient Passage
 ' on the *Haisne*, which might be of great use in case of a Misfor-
 ' tune, it was resolv'd to possess it, and General *Dedem*, who
 ' was post'd with 4000 Foot and Horse at *Chapply* near *Mons*,
 ' was order'd to attack the Town, which he did the 10th at Night
 ' Sword in Hand, with very little Loss, making 170 Men Pri-
 ' soners of War. The 11th at Break of Day our Infantry march'd
 ' according to the Disposition made the Night before in three
 ' Lines, and the Cavalry in two Columns, advancing directly
 ' towards the Enemy to begin a Battel, which proved so obsti-
 ' nate and bloody, that none fought since the beginning of this
 ' War is to be compared to it.

' The French were superiour to us in number, and especially
 ' in Infantry, and were so strongly intrench'd, that their In-
 ' trenchments.

tranchments were more like a Cittadel than a Camp. Their Left Wing was cover'd by a great and thick Wood, in which they had cast up many Intrinchments, and posted their Infantry therein; and their Right was cover'd by another Wood and a thick Hedge, which run along the same like a Chain, besides which they had cast up three Intrinchments and had a Marshy Ground before them, which render'd the Access to their Intrinchments still more difficult. Their Center was in a little Plain, and they had cast up several Intrinchments one behind the other, all defended in convenient Places with a good Artillery, with which they annoy'd us very much. They had besides cut down the Hedges behind their Lines for the more easie marching of their Cavalry to support their Infantry, where ever occasion should require. In this Advantageous situation we attack'd the Enemy, and begun to Cannonade them about half an Hour past Eight, and they answer'd us with the like Vigour, while all our Forces march'd to begin the Attack as the Generals had directed. Our Left Wing (of Prince *Eugene's* Army) attack'd the Enemy in the Wood aforesaid about that time with all imaginable Courage; but were received with a great deal of Bravery. We beat the Enemy from that Post, and they beat us again from thence; but after an obstinate Fight of 2 Hours, in which abundance of Blood was shed on both sides, the Soldiers killing one another with their Bayonets and the Butts of their Musquets, we made our selves Masters of the Wood; and thereupon our whole Left Wing march'd without any loss of Time towards the Enemy, and begun another Fight as obstinate as the first Attack. As they were cover'd by three strong Intrinchments, which we were oblig'd to attack one after another, the Fight continued 3 Hours with an incredible Fury; but all this while with doubtful Success, because the Enemy rallied several times, regaining with an extraordinary Valour the Intrinchments from whence we had beaten them; during which they attempted several times to drive us from the Wood we had gained, but we maintained our Ground and beat them from all their strong Holds. It was about that Time, that their Cavalry, which was drawn up in several Lines, perceiving that their Infantry was drove from their Post, advanced in very good order to charge our Cavalry, and regain the Intrinchments wherein we had ta-

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ken Post; this new Fight proved very obstinate : They forc'd us some times to give Ground, and were obliged in their turn to give way. The Action became then more general, and some Squadrons of the Right Wing of my Lord Duke's Army being repulsed by the great number of the Enemy, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* with some *Danish* and other Squadrons of Prince *Eugene's* Army advanced to support them. The *French* Cavalry being thus vigorously attack'd, fell soon into disorder, and were so much press'd, that they could not rally again. They endeavour'd to do it behind a Hedge, but the Duke of *Wirtemberg* caused immediately the Dragoons of *Wirtemberg* *Oels* to dismount to attack them on Foot behind the Hedge aforesaid, from which they were driven, and did not form into Order again till they came behind a little Hill at a pretty distance from us, having behind them the little Town of *Bavay* and a Morass with a Defilee before; and their Infantry by favour of the Hedges and Wood, made for the most part their Retreat that way, and form'd themselves again near their Cavalry. The Defilee and Morass aforesaid did not permit us to pursue them further in a Body, but 2 Regiments of Hussars and some Squadrons of Dragoons and Horse were detach'd to annoy them in their Retreat as much as possible. The Battel ended about 4 in the Afternoon. We have taken several Standards and Colours from the Enemy. The Royal *Danish* Dragoons took 2 Standards and the Regiment of Brigadier *Boisset* one pair of Colours. We have also taken 20 Pieces of Cannon, with a great quantity of Ammunition and a great number of Prisoners. The Fight was very obstinate, and the Slaughter so great, that the Slain and Wounded on both sides are computed to be 30000 Men. Deserters report, that the loss of the Enemy is almost incredible, their Infantry and the Troops of the French King's Household being entirely ruin'd. We have among the Prisoners a Prince of the House of *Lorraine*, Son to the Count d' *Armagnac*. We took 300 wounded Officers in *Bavay*. Prince *Eugene* received a slight Wound in his Head, which did not hinder him from giving the necessary Orders during the whole Action.

By this last and the former Relations, it appears plainly that the Victory remained entirely on our side, notwithstanding the false Insinuations the *French* published on the contrary. We lay

lay on the Field of Battel all that Night, and the next Morning, (the 12th of *September*) Orders were given to take care of the wounded Men, and to send them to their Hospitals at *Brussel*, *Louvain* and other Places, which was done accordingly. The Loss on our side in this hot and bloody Battel was very great, as will appear by the following List published a few days after the Fight.

In Prince *Eugene's* Army, *Imperialists* 190 kill'd 328 wounded; *Danes* 534 kill'd 790 wounded; *Saxons* 146 kill'd 510 wounded; *Palatines* 86 kill'd 273 wounded; *Dutch* 712 kill'd 888 wounded; *Hessians* 235 killed 392 wounded; *Wittemberghers* 132 kill'd 290 wounded. Total 1984 kill'd 3421 wounded. In the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, *British* 575 kill'd 1281 wounded; *Prussians* 309 kill'd 894 wounded; *Hannoverians* 298 kill'd 1119 wounded; *Dutch* 2381 kill'd 6081 wounded. Total 3563 kill'd 9375 wounded. Total of both Armies 5547 kill'd 12806 wounded.

We took from the Enemy a great number of Colours and Standards, and among the first Standard (call'd *La Cornette Blanche*) with about 30 Pieces of Cannon, and a vast quantity of Ammunition. It is very observable, that this Battel was fought the same Day on which Prince *Eugene* gain'd the famous Victory over the *Turks* at *Centa* on the River *Tibiscus* in *Hungary* in the Year 1697. which was obtained with almost as much difficulty as this, in respect to the Intrenchments and Majority of Troops, but the *Turks* being not so well skill'd in the Art of War and in defending their Works, were forced from them after an Hours Resistance, and obliged to yield to the Victorious Arms of Prince *Eugene*; whereupon the Treaty of *Carlowitz* ensued.

The *French* endeavour'd to conceal their Loss as much as possible, and perswade the World, that their Forces had not suffer'd half so much as ours, but we were very well assured by a good Hand, that they had 542 Officers kill'd and 1068 wounded, besides 301 taken Prisoners, and the Loss of their common Soldiers was computed to be above 15000 Men. Marechal *Villars* was wounded in the Thigh, which obliged him to leave the Command of the *French* Army to the Marechal *Boufflers*.

The Action being over, the 2 Armies were order'd to encamp a little beyond the Field of Battel, which was cover'd all over with the Bodies of Men and Horses dead, dying and wounded, and

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and on the 12th we returned to our old Camp near *Belian*, Prince *Eugene* taking his Quarters in the Village of *Quarignon*, the Duke of *Marlborough* his in the Abby of *Belian* and Count *Tilly* his in the Village of *Petit Quesvy*. That Day we were busie in burying our Dead, and removing our wounded Men, but there having been a great many of the *French* Officers and Soldiers left wounded upon the Field of Battel and in the adjacent Houses, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Notice to the *Mareschals de Bonffers* and *Villars*, that he would permit them to send a number of Waggones to fetch them off, and that he would order Lieutenant General *Cadogan* with 200 Horse to meet at *Bavay*. Such a General Officer as they should send with a like number to settle the manner and take the Paroles of Honour of the Officers that they carried off, and an Account of the Soldiers. Accordingly they sent the Chevalier de *Luxemburgh* a Lieutenant General, with whom M. *Cadogan* having concerted every thing, he returned to the Camp, and left an Officer and Commissary of ours to take a List of all that should be found; and 2 Days were allowed them for buring the Dead and bringing off the Wounded, as they desired.

The States General to show their Sense of Gratitude, sent the following Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, dated at the *Hague* the 16th of *September*.

S I R,

WE have received the Letter of your Highness, dated the 12th instant, and we return you Thanks for your obliging Congratulation on the compleat Victory obtained by the Army of the Allies the day before, after the most hard and obstinate Fight that ever was heard of. Our Deputies have acquainted us with the Particulars of the whole Action, and have not forgotten to let us know, how much your Highness has contributed to the gaining of that Victory, and what is due to your Valour. If Glory attends the Greatness of Difficulties, and Dangers surmounted, that which you have acquired on this great occasion, must exceed all others, and this Day alone is sufficient to render your Name Immortal, though it was already so by your preceding Victories. We congratulate you thereupon with all our Hearts, and praise the Lord of Hosts for that Glorious Success. We hope that the Enemy being at last sensible, that all their Forces assembled together, their Intrenchments,

In Flanders, in the Year 1709.

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‘ trenchments, nor any Advantage of Ground, are not capable
‘ to withstand the Conduct and Incomparable Valour of the Ge-
‘ nerals and the Intrepidity and unparallel’d Bravery of the Troops
‘ of the Allies, will think of Peace, and to make it a general
‘ one for the satisfaction of all. We pray God to bless more
‘ and more your Enterprizes, and are with the greatest Esteem
‘ and truly,

S I R,

Of your Highness’s most affectionate to do you Service,

*The States General of the United Provinces of
the Netherlands,*

Sign’d
and by their Order,

*G. Hoëuff.
J. Egcl.*

The 15th was appointed as a Day of Thanksgiving to God Almighty for that wonderful Victory, which was observ’d very devoutly thro’ the whole Army, and the Evening was concluded with Salvoes. The same day the Disposition were made to send into the Garrisons those Battalions that had suffer’d most in the Action, and to replace them by others from the remotest Places; and on the 16th the said Battalions begun their March accordingly. On the 18th Lieutenant General *Cadogan* with Monsieur *Vegelin* one of the Deputies; were sent to *Brussels* to hasten the March of the Artillery and Ammunition Waggons, designed for the Siege; and a great number of Horses were sent from the Army to assist in bringing up the same to the Camp; and on the 23d the said Gentlemen returned from *Brussels*, with Advice, that the same would set out the 24th under a Guard of the Garrison of that Place, who was to conduct them to *Tubise*, where Lieutenant General *Wilks* with 5 Battalions and 10 Squadrons was order’d to meet and bring them safe to the Army: But upon Intelligence that the Enemy had a design to attack that Convoy with 30 Squadrons they had detach’d under the Command of the Chevalier de *Luxemburgh* towards *Maubeuge*, who having pass’d the *Sambre*, did continue his March to *La Buissiere* near *Thuin*, in order to proceed further, and join a Detachment of the Garrison of *Charleroy*, and fall upon our Convoy on that side while Monsieur de *Toulangeon*, who was sent with another Body to-
wards

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wards *Conde* to do the like. Our Generals took all convenient Measures to disappoint the Enemy. order'd Count *Vehlen* General of the Imperial Horse, to march with 20 Squadrons to *Soignes*; and Major General *du Portail* in the King of *Prussia's* Service, to take Post with 10 Squadrons on the Heath of *Casbiaux*, to observe the Enemy, and secure the March of our great Convoy. Mean time we continued our Preparations for the Siege of *Mons* with all possible application, and our Engineers gave us hopes, that 'twould not be impossible to drain part of the Morass about that Place which would very much facilitate our Approaches.

The Prince of *Nassau* being appointed to command in chief in the Siege of *Mons* and being arrived there, he gave the following Account of the Dispositions made thereunto, and the Progress thereof to the 27th to the States General in 2 Letters, which being communicated to me, and never in Print before, I thought fit to insert them here Verbatim. They are as follows.

From the Camp before Mons, Sept. 23.

High and Mighty Lords,

I Received with due Respect your High Mightinesses Letter of the 16th instant, wherein your High Mightiness express their Satisfaction of my Conduct, shewn in the Battel of *Taenietes*; and as this Declaration is very acceptable to me, so it shall animate me for the future not to regard any Pains nor Trouble, but ever to sacrifice my life in the Service of your High Mightiness, in hopes to deserve your Favour and Affection more and more.

The Siege of *Mons* being resolved upon, I have the Honour to command the same, and under me of the Infantry, the Lieutenants General *Pettendorf*, *Rantzau* and *Dohna*; the Majors General *Northand Gray*, *Sacken*, *Els*, *Amenna* and *Ivoy*; the Brigadiers *Evans*, *Orkney*, *Weeks*, *Honst*, *Rechteren* and *Ockinga*. Of the Cavalry, Lieutenant General *Schuylenburgh*; the Majors General *Stain*, *Chanclos* and *Sheus*; the Brigadiers *Fabrice* and *Hunderbein*.

The most part of the 30 Battalions and 30 Squadrons appointed for the Siege being arrived in this Camp, I repaired hither on the 20th instant, and the Projects of the Directors of the Approaches in respect to the Attacks being approved on, it was, with the Advice of the Field Deputies of your High Mightinesses and the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* resolved

Resolved to open the Trenches to Morrow Night, if every thing requisite and necessary thereto be ready in two several Places, viz. at the Gate of *Bertamont*, where the chief Attack will be, and the Gate of *Havre*. This Evening 100 Soldiers and 100 Workmen are order'd to possess themselves of a Mill on the *Tronille*, and thereby to cut off the Enemy's Provisions on that side. The *Sieur du de Castillon*, Captain of the Regiment of *Guessem*, and a Peasant, who offer'd himself voluntarily, have been order'd to drain the Inundations between *St. Ghislain* and *Mons*, to execute which, 150 Pioneers, with a sufficient Guard, are commanded to support them, and they are to begin that Work to Morrow.

Thirty Squadrons under the Command of a Lieutenant General 2 Majors General and 2 Brigadiers, have been order'd to Guard the Artillery hither, which is to break up from *Brussels* to Morrow: all the other Posts are for their better security assign'd to the Commanding Officer.

Mean time, nothing is omitted for making the necessary Preparations to continue this important Siege with a happy Success, &c. Sign'd, *J. W. F.* Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*.

High and Mighty Lords,

ON the 23^d I had the Honour to give your High Mightiness an Account of my arrival in this Camp, and what had been done to that time in the Preparations towards the Prosecuting of this Siege.

The Persons who were order'd to drain the Inundations between *Conde* and *Mons*, did so happily execute their Orders, that the Water on one side is already fallen above 6 Foot.

The Design of cutting off the Mills on the *Tronille* has had also a good success, the Garrison therein, consisting of 24 Men under the Command of an Officer, surrender'd Prisoners of War without any Resistance; whereupon a beginning was made, to draw off the Water on that side likewise. Last Night at half an Hour after Nine, the Trenches were open'd at the Attack of *Bertaimont* with all the Success imaginable. A Parallel of 550 Foot was drawn before the Hornwork of that Gate, with a Line of Communication from the Village of *Hyron* to the Parallel aforesaid, and another was begun from the height of the Road of *Bavay*; but the Time falling too short, it could not be join'd to the other. We had on this occasion 3 Men kill'd, and 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Engineer and 54 common Soldiers wounded. On the Attack of the Gate of *Havre*, *Ingénieur de Boeffe* run a Parallel along the Foot of the *Glacis*; but an unforeseen Accident incapacitated him to draw a Communication with his Line on the Rear, which was the reason that it could not be certainly known what number of kill'd and was wounded on that side. I was only inform'd, that Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, his *Aid du Camp*, another Officer, who advanced too near were wounded.

The Engineer *Riesqueseler*, with 300 Soldiers, 100 Pioneers, 4 Pieces of Cannon and the necessary Ammunition and Fascines were order'd to make themselves Masters of the Redoubts of *Nimy*; but

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the Men and other Requisites not being ready time enough last Night, that design was deferr'd till Morrow Morning, &c.

Sign'd, J. W. F. Prince of *Orange and Nassau*.

P. S. After the concluding of these, I received Advice, that the Redoubt of *Nimy* had been forc'd this Day, wherein were found 2 Pieces of Cannon, 25 Men, an Officer and a Subaltern. This Afternoon the Enemies made a Salley upon our Trenches on the Attack of *Havre* with 300 Men, on which occasion the *English* Regiment of *Hill* had about 60 Men kill'd and wounded; but that Regiment being sustained by that of Prince *Albert*, the Enemies were obliged to retire with some Loss.

The 27th Lieut. Gen. *Wilks* join'd the Army with 5 Battalions and 10 Squadrons from *Denlemont*. Besides which 24 fresh Battalions (4 of them *English* and the rest *Dutch*) had since the Battle join'd our Army from divers Garrisons, and 14 of the weakest Battalions were sent away to supply their room in those Garrisons. That Day, the 28th and 29th we continued to carry on our Approaches, as much as the Rainy Weather would permit, and finished our Batteries; and the 30th another Convoy of Ammunition and Artillery being arrived, 32 Pieces of Cannon were brought to the Batteries at the Attack of *Bertaimont*, and 16 to that of *Havre*.

The 1st of *October*, pursuant to the Disposition made last Night, Major General *Ivoy* with a Detachment advanc'd this Morning to attack the Hornwork and Redoubt without the Park Gate. In this Service 4 Cannon and 2 Hauwitzers were used; which had not fired above 3 Rounds, when the Enemy seeing our Men, who had march'd a considerable way up to the Waste in Water ready to make an Assault, yielded themselves Prisoners of War, in number 54 Men, 1 Captain and 2 Lieutenants. These Works cover'd the Mills where the Besieged used to grind their Corn; and in them were found 40 Sacks of Meal with 2 Cannon and some Ammunition. The same day we began to fire from 26 Pieces of Cannon. The 2d nothing pass'd of any Moment. The 3d the Weather being become fair, we obliged the Enemy to quit a small Redoubt on the Right of the Gate of *Havre*, and continued our Approaches with very little loss at both Attacks the 5th, 6th and 7th, so that on the 8th we were not above 10 Paces from the Counterscarp of the Hornwork at the Gate of *Havre*, which we attack'd that Day, and after half an Hours resistance, we lodg'd our selves on the Cover'd Way, having had only 60 Men kill'd and wounded, and amongst the latter Collonel *Hara* of the *English* Artillery and Captain *Petit* of the Guards; but their Wounds were not dangerous. We perfected our Approaches, lodg'd our selves on the Cover'd way of the Hornwork at the Gate of *Bertaimont*, and begun to batter the Face of that Work from 2 Batteries with 12 Pieces of Cannon each.

Nothing worth Notice happen'd from the 8th to the 16th, save only that we continued to bombard the Place, and that Day in the Morning 400 Grenadiers sustained by 500 Fusiliers, and 700 Workmen attack'd the second Counterscarp of the Hornwork at the Gate of *Havre*,

In Flanders, in the Year 1709.

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ure, and the Enemy after a very short Resistance quitted the Countercarp and Cover'd Way, where we made a good Lodgment, and removed our Batteries to the Pallisadoes, to batter in Breach the Hornwork aforesaid. At 7 in the Morning we begun with a great Discharge of Bombs and Grenadoes, to attack the Hornwork of *Bertamont*, whereby the Enemy were so much annoy'd, that when our Men had mounted the Breach, we found to our great surprize that the Besieged had quitted both the Ravelin and Hornwork, wherein we lodged our selves with very little Loss. We took at the same time a little Outwork on the Right of the Hornwork, without losing one Man, and took a Lieutenant and 15 Soldiers Prisoners. The 18th we began at the Attack of *Bertamont* to remove our Batteries into the Hornwork, in order to batter the Bastions, and continued to work on them with all possible Diligence. The 19th in the Morning our Batteries began to fire upon the Face of the Hornwork at the Gate of *Havre*, and continued to do so with very good success till the 20th about Noon, when the Breaches being almost practicable, and we likewise making Preparations for an Attack, were prevented by the Enemy's beating a Parley, and hanging white Flags at both Attacks, to signify their Desire to Capitulate. Upon which Hostages were exchanged. The Enemy sent out Monsieur *Sonnegar*, a Major General; Monsieur *Grimaldi* a Brigadier; and Monsieur *Lylyer*, a Collonel; and we sent into the Town Major General *Wrang*, Brigadier *Ockings* and Collonel *Alberti*. The Hostages having din'd with the Prince of *Nassau* near the *Bertamont* Attack, came in the Afternoon to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Quarters (Prince *Eugene* being there at the same time) and having delivered in their Proposals return'd into the Town about 8 with their Highnesses Answer: They came out again the 21st in the Morning, and after some Debates, it was agreed, ' That the Gate of *Nimi* should be delivered to us, and that the Garrison should march out the 23d, the *French* to be conducted to *Maubenge*, and the *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Troops to *Namur*. Among the Demands of the Besieged, the most Particular were these, ' They desired 8 days time to expect Relief; but were answer'd, That they should deliver up the Gate of *Nimi* on the 21st, and the Garrison march out on the 23d in the Morning. They likewise desired the usual Marks of Honour, with 20 Charges for every Soldier, 10 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Mortars, and Ammunition for 12 Charges; but the Cannon and Mortars were refused them, and only 6 Charges allowed each Man. They desired 10 Cover'd Waggon, but had no more than 4 allow'd; neither was it permitted that Deserters should march out with the Garrison. It was likewise agreed that Monsieur *Broucheven*, Intendant of the Treasury, Monsieur *de la Forge*, Receiver General, and Don *Antonio Satello*, Brigadier in the *Spanish* Service, should remain as Hostages for the Payment of the Debts of the Garrison, and other just Pretensions of the Town and the Country of *Hainault* on the Crown of *Spain*; and that the Count *de Bergeyck* shall be responsible for all his Engagements, and satisfy them within the space of 3 Months; as likewise those of Monsieur

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‘ *leur de Brouckhoven* made to the Town of *Ghent*, &c. within the said time, on Failure whereof he should surrender himself at *Ghent* within ten Days after he shall be required to do it by the High Allies. At Ten at Night the Articles were sign’d at *Prince Eugene’s* Quarters, by that Prince, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States and the Governor of the Town; and we took Possession of the Gate of *Nimi* with 500 Men. On the 22^d the Garrison march’d out according to the Capitulation, with the Marks of Honour allow’d them by the Articles. The whole did not consist of 2000 Men, a great number of Walloons and others having stayed behind in the Town, to list themselves in the Service of the Allies. Count *Dohna*, who was appointed to command in that Place, march’d in at the same time with a Detachment of Troops which were to be in Garrison during the Winter. Of the *British* Troops employ’d in this Siege, Colonel *Hill* receiv’d a hurt in his side, Coll. *Clayton* was dangerously wounded in the Eye, and Coll. *Foxton* and Major *Mortimer* were killed.

The Season being so far advanced, as not to admit of any further Enterprize, the Winter Quarters were settled, and the 26th the Army pass’d the *Haine*, came to *Thieuries*, and there we continued the 27th, which Day was celebrated as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the taking of *Mons*, and the 28th the Troops separated to march to their respective Winter Quarters; the *British* for *Ghent*, the *Danes* for *Bruges*, the *Prussians* for the *Maeze*, and the others for *Brussels*, *Louvain* and other Parts. Whereupon the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* set out for *Brussels*, and from thence to the *Hague*; but to prevent any surprize the *French* might attempt during the Winter, the following Generals were order’d to stay in *Flanders* and the adjacent Countries, viz. In the Conquests in *Flanders*, the General Earl of *Albemarle*, Lieut. Gen. *Murray* and Major Gen. *Chanclos*. At *Brussels*, the Lieut. Gen. *Dompere*, Prince *William* of *Hesse*, *Pringen* *Anvergne*, *Villatties* and *Vander Beck*; the Maj. Gen. *Keppel*, *Ranon*, *Schmettau* and Quarter Master General *Ivoy*. At *Mons*, Lieut. Gen. *Count Dohna*, and the Maj. Gen. *Els* and *Hamilton*. At *Liege*, Gen. *Count Tilly*, the Lieut. Gen. *Dopst*, *la Lecq* and *Heyde*, and the Maj. Gen. *du Portail* and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*. At *Malines*, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel* Gen. the Lieut. Gen. Earl of *Athlone*. At *Louvain*, Lieut. Gen. *Hompesch* and Maj. Gen. *Slippenbach*. At *Mazeick*, Lieut. Gen. *Wittinghoff*.

Upon those New Conquests which convinc’d the *French* of no strong Holds, superiority of Forces nor Intrenchments are to be found the Glorious and Victorious Arms of the High Allies, People did expect that the King of *France* would now resolve to sign the Preliminary Articles agreed upon at the *Hague* in the beginning of this Year, and thereby prevent the utter Ruin of his Subjects: But as the Application of the Crown of *Spain* by the Duke of *Anjou* is still the Ambition of reassuming the Negotiations and concluding a solid and lasting Peace, we may reasonably expect to hear of another Campaign.

